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GENERAL SMUTS AND RETURN OF ENEMY COLONIES

Member of British War Cabinet
Advises Giving Back Possessions Only If Germany Revises Whole Political System

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday).—General Smuts, Minister of Defense in the South African Ministry, and member of the British War Cabinet, received the freedom of Newcastle-on-Tyne yesterday. During his visit to the city, he delivered three speeches on the war situation and future peace terms, particularly from the point of view of the dominions.

The end of the war was now certain, though it might not be yet, he said, and if it lasted another 12 months, Germany would learn to her cost the power of Britain in the air. "When peace comes," proceeded General Smuts, "I hope we shall bear in mind it is not only the government of this country that will make peace for the British Government. It will be all the governments. If the future of the British Empire is to be assured and secured, all the governments of the dominions must be consulted. We have a complicated system; some people think Downing Street is the government of the British Empire; I do not think so. The government of the British Empire is dispersed all over the Empire. When you come to discuss peace, carry them all with you, see they are all agreed."

"Germany has no liking for British dominions, as you can well understand. Dr. Solf has just made a speech which means that Germany wants her old colonies back but that she wants much more. There was a time when we never grudged Germany her colonies, but she chose to declare war against the rest of the world, therefore, when you come to discuss peace, you must consult the dominions."

"If you want to be true to yourselves, do not fix your gaze merely on Central Europe or on the continent of Europe. Keep your eyes open. Study the situation all over the world, where the interests of the British people are involved. You must understand that the dominions can never agree, nor do I hope the people of this country will ever agree that Germany shall get back her colonies until there has been a complete change in the German system, until Germany is run on the same lines as the British Empire."

"When such conditions are established by Germany, then," continued General Smuts, "I hope the people of this country and of the dominions, will be prepared to examine Germany's claims to the colonies, fairly and squarely and justly. We are not going to allow these dangers to extend to the rest of the world when we have the opportunity of dealing with them in Europe."

Referring in a second speech to the fact that, next year, the American army would equal in numbers the British and French armies put together, General Smuts declared that the victory had now become impossible for Germany, and, turning to the question of Germany's peace moves, pointed out they had hitherto been either offensive insults to the rest of the world, or dishonest and insincere tricks in order to spread pacifism or a defeatist spirit among the Allies. "That is why," he added, "I distrust all international conferences. If Germany thinks she can get better terms of peace than those laid down on Jan. 5, 1918, she is much mistaken. Let her accept these terms as a basis, then the conference can be called; that is the only way to get peace."

The peace conditions laid down by Mr. Lloyd George last January, to which General Smuts referred in the course of his speech, embodied three cardinal points on which Great Britain and her allies would be willing to talk of peace. These were, firstly: the annulment of the treaty must be reestablished; secondly: there must be territorial settlements based on the consent of those governed; and, thirdly, there must be created some international organization to limit the burden of armaments and diminish the probability of war.

The Prime Minister then proceeded to specify the following war aims: the complete restoration of Belgium; reparation as far as possible for devastated towns and cities; neutralization and nationalization of the Dardanelles; reconsideration of the great wrong done to France in 1871—referring to Alsace-Lorraine; establishment of an independent Poland—comprising all genuinely Polish elements; Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine—all entitled to separate national conditions; the inhabitants of African colonies to be placed under an administration acceptable to themselves for the purpose of preventing exploitation for the benefit of European capitalists and of European governments.

VILLARD'S PAPER BARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The post office authorities have barred the Sept. 14 issue of The Nation, Oswald Garrison Villard's weekly, from the mails. Mr. Villard says he does not know the reason. The issue contained an article entitled "Civil Liberty Dead" criticizing the recent election results.

NEW PRESIDENT WINS SUPPORT IN SOUTH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Friday).—Information with regard to the development of affairs in China since the presidential election is belated and fragmentary. It would appear, however, that the military governors of the Yangtze are expected to make a hostile manifestation against the North and that the situation is rendered the more difficult for Peking by the opinion held by the majority of Chinese that the return to internal peace can only be achieved by a Yangtze combination. Hsui Shi-Chang was elected by 425 votes, and it is said that his moderation has won for him support even in the South.

SALOONS IGNORE CLOSING REQUEST

Action of Liquor Dealers in
Springfield, Mass., Leads Dry
Forces to Force Fight for
Early Prohibition Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The local retailers' open disregard of the Registration Day saloon-closing request of Governor McCall, coupled with the apparent indifference with which the unpatriotic attitude of the saloon-keepers was witnessed by certain non-license workers of this city, has caused some of the best citizens to warn against any slackening of efforts of the temperance forces.

The vast majority of Massachusetts liquor dealers were sufficiently alive to the issue of Registration Day to close their places all day long. On June 5, 1917, they also closed, and went so far as to capitalize this closing, claiming, during the ratification fight in the Legislature last winter that national prohibition was not necessary, for the liquor traffic was willing to be regulated, as an alternative. The answer given by the Springfield dealers on Registration Day apparently strengthens the hand of the prohibition leaders.

Many Springfield citizens consider the saloon-keepers of this city grossly unpatriotic, in the light of the facts, regardless of the statement of Edwin W. Gantt, secretary of the No-License League, on Friday, that he did not regard the incident as either unpatriotic or discreditable to Governor McCall. The unpatriotic of the liquor dealers here becomes the more obvious when it is stated that most dealers in other Massachusetts communities loyally complied with the Governor's request.

Further slackening of dry effort in Springfield is observed in the statement of Secretary Gantt regarding the approaching city election in December, when the annual vote on the license question comes up. While many citizens want to see their municipality cleaned of the liquor influence, without a day wasted, Secretary Gantt said the officers of the No-License League did not feel it worth the effort to carry on their dry campaign this fall, since the time gained would be only two or three months over national war-time prohibition, as enacted by Congress. The Springfield saloons, if voted out of existence in December, would not close until the following May, he pointed out, and war prohibition is to be in force by July 1.

Anti-Dry Predictions Fail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
SEATTLE, Wash.—Before prohibition in Seattle the argument was continually advanced by opponents that elimination of the saloon in the business districts would reflect seriously upon the rental revenues of those buildings where saloons were the tenants.

It may be interesting to survey the situation after prohibition has been in effect for nearly three years. For this purpose the four sides of a block which had a total of 14 saloons are taken. The former saloons are occupied now by two restaurants, two lunch rooms, a telegraph office, seed and flower store, cafe, two hotels, bank, recruiting office, barber shop and two railroad offices.

Illinois and the Dry Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—"It is going to be a close fight, but I think Illinois will ratify," said W. Scott McBride, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday on the strength of returns from the Illinois primary election of Wednesday. Mr. McBride was speaking of the national prohibition amendment. The Illinois fight was for the lower house of the legislature, the Senate being dry.

"I think we have enough to have a margin under the peculiar Illinois system of 'plumping' votes," added Suplt. McBride. "It will, however, mean a hard fight in the election to beat some of the men."

MINISTERS' DUTIES ENLARGED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Don Ignacio Calderon, the Bolivian Minister, is planning an early trip to Mexico City, to present his credentials as Bolivian Minister to Mexico. He will continue to represent Bolivia in Washington, and at Havana.

SUCCESS OF FUND DRIVE JEOPARDIZED

Pastor of Hamilton Square Baptist Church in San Francisco
Declares Joint Campaign Will
Emphasize Religious Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Commenting on the proposal to substitute the joint drive for the two-drive plan in raising money for war camp activities, the Rev. Creed W. Galloway, pastor of the Hamilton Square Baptist Church, said that in his opinion the present plan will raise the religious issue, whereas the former would have avoided it, and that it will jeopardize the success of the entire undertaking. "The original two-drive plan of the War Department for obtaining funds to support the recreation activities among the soldiers and sailors was made along non-sectarian lines," said the Rev. Mr. Galloway, "and it would doubtless have succeeded in a splendid manner. The Knights of Columbus plan to make it of one-drive effort will jeopardize the success of the whole program. There are many who are willing to give to the Y. M. C. A. and organizations associated with it in the two-drive plan, who will not be willing to subscribe when their gift is to be shared with a purely sectarian administered fund as is the case with the Knights of Columbus fund."

"On the other hand there are doubtless many who would be glad to subscribe to the Knights of Columbus fund if they do so without contributing at the same time to the funds of other organizations. The result of this situation will be that the joint fund drive will tend to decrease the total amount that will be realized. In fact, this joint drive proposal will raise a religious issue of greater consequences than any other step thus far taken by our War Department in its war program."

Drive Motive Questioned

Christian Advocate Sees Political Interest Back of Single Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the inclusion of the National Roman Catholic War Council in the combined drive to be made during the week of Nov. 11 for camp welfare work funds is a fresh exhibition of the effectiveness of Roman Catholic methods in all matters in which political interest can be made to yield a profit to the organization is the manner in which the current number of The Christian Advocate speaks of the project.

"The efficiency argument for the war chest has prevailed," says The Christian Advocate, "and the consolidated fund-raising for the Young Men's Christian Association and kindred war activities will be raised upon a single appeal and by a single canvass."

"The plan for a unified campaign presents many advantages and will probably be accepted as, on the whole, the best solution for a thorny problem. Yet we cannot allow it to pass without expressing strong dissent from one item. The (Roman) Catholic War Council has no more right to share in a general appeal for war funds than the Methodist War Council would have. So far as the Knights of Columbus ministers to the men of the camps and ships in the same way that the Young Men's Christian Association does it has an equal claim to public support, but unless we are misinformed, the (Roman) Catholic War Council also promotes distinctively Roman Catholic activities, services and ceremonies. The Protestant churches have to finance their own operations of this sort, and the (Roman) Catholics should do the same. Having made this protest for conscience's sake, we may add that we intend to work for the success of the enterprise, because of its preponderating merits, with such grace and ability as we can command, and with undisguised admiration of this fresh exhibition of the effectiveness of Roman Catholic methods in all matters in which political interest can be made to yield a profit to the organization."

LIBERTY BOND BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States House of Representatives late on Friday passed the McAdoo Bond Bill.

While not definitely settled, the issue of the campaign to begin on Sept. 28 will be around \$6,000,000,000, Mr. Kitchen, the majority leader, told the House in explaining the bill's provisions. Exemption in the bill from income surtax and war and excess profits taxes upon \$30,000 of the new loan and \$45,000 of past issues was limited to two years after the war, he said, because it was expected that taxes would be reduced then.

DR. SOLF LEAVES FOR SOFIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—Dr. Solf, after long interviews with the Chancellor, left for Sofia on Tuesday, ostensibly to hand over money collected in Germany for the Bulgarian Red Cross.

MORE DATA TO PROVE PACKERS' MONOPOLY

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission soon will place in the hands of President Wilson evidence to support its charges that the meat packing industry is monopolized by five big Chicago concerns. It will be a formal report and the second of a series of seven volumes being prepared by the commission. The first, issued several weeks ago, was a summary of the entire investigation together with recommendations that the government take over and operate railroad, refrigeration, and distribution facilities, which, the commission charged, have given the five big packing houses a monopoly.

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Packers operating on live stock markets are given until Sept. 19 to obtain federal licenses, in a proclamation issued by President Wilson under authority given in the Food Control Act. This supplements the proclamation of June 18, 1918, placing the stockyard firms and dealers under license.

PRESIDENT ISSUES STRIKE ULTIMATUM

Bridgeport Men Must Return to
Work or Be Debarred From
Government Places for a Year
and Be Subject to the Draft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson on Friday notified the striking workmen at Bridgeport, Conn., who constitute only 10 per cent of the men affected by the award of the National War Labor Board, that if they refuse to return to work they will be debarred individually from employment in any war industry or any government agency, and draft boards will be instructed to reject any claim for exemption based on alleged usefulness in war production.

The letter of the President is considered the most drastic he has written since he entered the White House. It is taken as serving a notice, not only upon the men at Bridgeport, but also to the entire field of labor that when once an award has been made by the National War Labor Board both employers and employees shall abide by it and continue the work of production.

The President is of the belief that the war is at that stage when every man in this nation must be at attention and either fighting or working. Mere matters of policy must be set aside. It is his wish that the people shall voluntarily adapt themselves to the necessities of the nation. If they refuse, they will be made to.

He intimates that the course of the men at Bridgeport renders their agreements mere scraps of paper, and that to strike against the decision reached in a manner to which they themselves assented is dishonorable and disloyal.

Equally drastic in his treatment of the employer, the President gave notice that the government has commandeered the Smith & Wesson plant at Springfield, Mass., to assure a continuance of the production of arms which the government needs.

"Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your resolutions of Sept. 6, announcing that you have begun a strike against your employers in Bridgeport, Conn. You are members of the Bridgeport branch of the International Union of Machinists. As such and with the approval of the national officers of your union, you signed an agreement to submit the questions as to the terms of your employment to the National War Labor Board, and to abide by the award which in accordance with the rules of procedure approved by me might be made."

"The members of the board were not able to reach a unanimous conclusion on all the issues presented, and as provided in its constitution, the questions upon which they did not agree were carried before an arbitrator the unanimous choice of the members of the board."

"The arbitrator thus chosen has made an award which more than 90 per cent of the workers affected accepted. You who constitute less than 10 per cent refuse to abide by the award, although you are the best paid of the whole body of workers affected and are therefore, least entitled to press a further increase of wages because of the high cost of living. But whatever the merits of the issue, it is closed by the award. Your strike again is a breach of faith calculated to reflect on the sincerity of national organized labor in proclaiming its acceptance of the principles and machinery of the National War Labor Board."

"If such disregard for the solemn adjudication of a tribunal to which both parties submitted their claims be temporized with, agreements become mere scraps of paper. If errors creep into the awards, the proper remedy is submission to the award with an application for rehearing to the tribunal. But to strike against the award is disloyalty and dishonor."

"The Smith & Wesson Company of Springfield, Mass., engaged in government work, has refused to accept the mediation of the National War Labor Board and has flaunted its rules of production."

MORE EXECUTIONS IN RUSSIA REPORTED

Central Soviet Committee in
Jaroslav Decides to Shoot All
Enemies and Suspects—Affairs
in Vladivostok and Archangel

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday).—British authorities have received confirmation of the reports of fire and massacre in Petrograd, but it is not known whether British or French subjects are involved. News received via Stockholm, states that 11 British and French subjects, respectively, including Mr. Lockhart, the British representative at Moscow, have been imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Mr. Lockhart is said to have been sentenced to capital punishment by the Bolsheviks, and to have escaped execution as the result of neutral ministers' intervention.

Messages sent out by the Bolsheviks from Tzarskoe-Selo state that as the result of attempts on the lives of three prominent Bolshevik officials, 73 further counter-revolutionaries have been arrested and summarily executed. Meanwhile, a Moscow message states that the central committee in Jaroslav has decided to shoot all open enemies of the Soviets, intern all suspects, and place under arrest all those who are not Bolsheviks.

Meanwhile, news from both Archangel and Vladivostok illustrates the problems confronting the Allies. At Archangel, the heads of the allied missions have issued a proclamation announcing they have felt obliged to release immediately members of the Tchaikovsky Government, who were arrested and deported, and to bring them back to Archangel. The proclamation disclaims all responsibility for their original expulsion and deprecates all violent measures from whatever quarter, particularly as the Allies have come to Russia to establish rule of order and liberty.

The proclamation expresses the hope the Russian parties which alone are concerned, will duly reach an agreement that will prevent the recurrence of such incidents and unite all right-thinking Russians in the work of regeneration.

Finally, it invites all good Russians to continue their ordinary occupations as the Allies will not encourage any attack on their liberties.

A Vladivostok message, dated Sept. 7, is from The Times correspondent who writes that a strike of telegraph operators in North Manchuria is holding up news of the situation around Chita, and that dispatches via Mongolia and Peking only indicate that political conditions in Siberia are highly unsatisfactory. German agents being busy making mischief everywhere, while prisoners of war mix freely with the population in towns, and there is evidence of friction between military and civil authorities everywhere.

"Although Kharbarovsk is captured," he continues, "Siberia is not free from Bolshevism, while the majority of peasants have not yet grasped the situation, and do not realize the reason for presence of allied troops. Material assistance is urgently needed," he adds, "the country being disorganized and industry at a standstill."

Meanwhile the only definite military news is contained in a Peking message stating that the Tzecho-Slovaks at Oloviannya have enthusiastically welcomed general Deidrichs, leader of the eastern Czechs, and are urging the establishment of a new front on the Volga, whither Russians are flocking.

The adoption of a Czech flag is also advocated. The Tzecho-Slovaks, the message adds, believe that half a million Cossacks would be available if equipped. The message gives details of the Tzecho-Slovak achievement in completing the eastward advance through Siberia, and reaching Verkhne-Udinsk before the Bolsheviks were able to destroy all of the 39 important tunnels along the railway.

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TURKISH HOSTILITY TO ZIONISM VOICED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday).—According to information received from the Jewish Correspondence Bureau at The Hague, the Turkish press is giving a good deal of hostile attention to Zionism.

All the members of the commission appointed by the Turkish Government to negotiate with Jewish organizations on the question of Palestine are antagonistic to Zionism and it may be said that Talaat Pasha's declaration expressing friendliness toward the establishment of a "Jewish religious center" was nothing more than a declaration of war against Zionism.

CONSCRIPTION OF LABOR FORECAST

Basis of Possible Action of the
United States as a War Necessity Is Outlined by Louis
F. Post of Labor Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—"If conscription of labor becomes necessary in this war, and it may become necessary, it should be the same as the conscription of soldiers," says Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who is speaking in the Far West on the war policies of the Department of Labor. "That is," explained Mr. Post to a representative of this paper, "the persons conscripted should work for the government and not for the private profit of employers, therefore before any workers are conscripted, the working place should be first commandeered, so that the conscript shall work for the government, as the soldier does, and not for a private employer. From now on there must be neither strike, nor conduct on the part of the employer that might tend to provoke strikes by the more hasty workers; but there must be, instead, complete cooperation and coordination between labor and capital, under the supervision and adjudication of the Department of Labor and the War Labor Board."

"The program of the War Labor Board which is now being worked out provides for the right of the employer and employee to organize and bargain collectively; that closed shops shall continue where they existed before the war; that open shops shall continue as such except on mutual consent; that union men in open shops should not be penalized for union membership or peaceable activities; that women shall have equal pay with men for equal work, and that there shall be a living wage."

PRESIDENT PROPOSES CONTROL OF COTTON

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because of the fact that the government must purchase cotton for all the Allies, the President on Friday announced that an agreement to be used as the basis for distribution of all grades of cotton is necessary.

An effort will be made to combine low-grade cotton with high-grade cotton, and sell them at reasonable prices. To do this, it is necessary, the President states, for a cotton committee to devise methods for enlarging the channels of distribution, to eliminate speculation and hoarding, and to apportion foreign orders. If, after investigation, the committee finds it necessary, a basic price will be established.

ST. MIHIEL SALIENT IS FLATTENED OUT BY ALLIED FORCES

Details Are Lacking But German
High Command Reports With-
drawal of Troops From Salient
—Important Railway Freed

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The St. Mihiel salient has been flattened out, the first man into St. Mihiel itself being Michel Clemenceau, the son of the French Premier. Later General Pershing and General Petain entered it together. Of all this there is no doubt, but the details of the flattening out still remain extremely doubtful, as no official statement from General Pershing has yet been received. The German admissions, of course, go a long way, but it is tolerably clear that they do not go as long enough way. According to the official version of the High Command, the German troops were withdrawn before the Allies could close upon them. This necessarily is an admission that the salient has been given up, but it implies that men and guns were successfully withdrawn from it, which is obviously absurd. Rumors, haphazard in the very nature of them, as to the number of men and guns captured, and even as to the exact line where the biting off took place are plentiful enough, but until General Pershing gives the official version, it is just as well not to make guesses.

Marshal Foch's Intentions

What would even be more interesting than the exact results of the victory would be some knowledge of what Marshal Foch had in sight as the result of the flattening of the salient. From Jaulny, which General Pershing is supposed to have reached, is, as the crow flies, just under 15 miles to Metz. Will Marshal Foch be satisfied with the obliteration of the salient and the freeing of the railway from Verdun, via St. Mihiel, to Toul and Nancy, for the moment, or will he pursue his advantage over von Ludendorff, and endeavor to drive the Germans over the frontier? There is no doubt that the Germans had weakened the salient to an extent which made the holding of it, strong as it is, impossible. They recognized this on their own showing, by a hurried retreat when the attack began, but it is perfectly certain that they were not prepared for the rapidity and weight with which it was driven home, or they never would have left 13,300 men, who represent the prisoners so far admitted to have been captured by General Pershing. Unofficially it is said that the salient has been severed at a line running from Combes on its western leg, through Herbeville, Thilloit, Hattenville, St. Benoit, Xammes, Jaulny, Thiaucourt, to Vieville. Whether the German retreat had really begun in sufficient time for the divisions to get through between the American wings, or whether more men have been shut in than anyone has hitherto estimated, will appear in due time, if the line as given proves to be the correct one.

One thing unquestionably Marshal Foch is after, and that on the admission of the House Military Committee in Washington. It is the great iron region, near Metz, known as the Bassin du Briey which lies to the north west of the great fortress. This district has been a most valuable one to the Germans on account of the ore for guns which has been extracted from it.

The St. Quentin Sector

Meantime the French and English are very slowly but very steadily impinging on the Hindenburg line. The Germans are making desperate attempts to hold out here, but all along the line from La Bassée to St. Quentin General Haig's men are steadily advancing. The most notable advance of the last 24 hours has been through Holnon Wood, almost due west of St. Quentin itself, and through the village of Jeancourt further to the north. What this means is that if the Germans cannot stop this steady boring process, the Hindenburg line will be found one morning to be entirely a thing of the past.

COMMUNIQUE'S

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—The German official statement tonight says:

"The day was quieter on the fighting fronts between the Meuse and the Moselle rivers. Enemy attacks were not renewed."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The German official report made public today says:

"In the neighborhood of the coast and northeast of Bixchoote we carried out successfully minor enterprises. Between Ypres and Arras British enemy advances failed. British partial attacks south and west of Fleurbaix and a strong British advance northwest of Halluch were repulsed."

"In anticipation of the attack of the French and Americans on the St. Mihiel salient, the evacuation of this salient, liable to encirclement on both sides, which had been under consideration for years, was begun a few days ago. We did not, therefore, fight the battle to a finish but carried out the

movements contemplated which the enemy was unable to prevent.

The French, who advanced on the heights to the east of the Meuse were repulsed. Combres Height, which was lost temporarily, was recaptured by Landwehr troops. South of it, in strong resistance, Austro-Hungarians, together with the troops fighting between the Meuse and the Moselle, assured the retreat of the divisions standing at St. Mihiel.

Between the Côte Lorraine and the Moselle an enemy attack on Thiaucourt gained ground. Reserves intercepted the thrust of the enemy. Southwest of Thiaucourt and west of the Moselle the enemy was repulsed.

In the night the evacuation of the salient was completed without interference. We are now standing on new lines which had been prepared.

"An advance by us at Hartmannsweilerkopf brought in prisoners."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
HAVRE, France (Friday)—The Belgian official communiqué given out to-night, says:

"Last night the enemy bombarded advance work east of Neuport and penetrated one of our posts."

"Northwest of the St. Georges-Merckem zone, the Germans reoccupied momentarily one of the posts conquered by us."

"Southwest of Draaibank, 50 prisoners and four machine guns were captured."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Friday)—The text of Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué tonight is as follows:

"In the Verdun and Jeancourt sectors; northwest of St. Quentin, our troops have gained ground in contact with the enemy's advanced detachments and have taken prisoners."

"Southwest of La Bassée our progress has continued in spite of opposition from hostile guns."

"Our troops have gained possession of Fosse de Bethune and of the slag heap adjoining it."

"This slag heap, known as 'The Dump,' forms an important local feature, giving wide observation over the surrounding country."

"To the north of it our troops hold the German trench lines immediately

west of Auchy-les-Bassées, and are pressing forward into the village."

"We captured a few prisoners during the night in the neighborhood of Zillebeke Lake."

LONDON, England (Friday)—The British War Office issued a statement, today, which reads as follows:

"Yesterday, English troops gained possession of Bois d'Holnon, driving the enemy from the localities in which he offered resistance."

"Further north our line has been advanced to the east of the village of Jeancourt, which is in our hands."

"In the course of the evening, strong hostile forces assisted by a squadron of low-flying airplanes attacked our new positions at Havincourt and were repulsed with great loss."

"Opposite Meuvres, hostile infantry assembling for a counter-attack were observed and subjected to a heavy and accurate fire by our artillery. The attack which developed subsequently was completely unsuccessful, the few Germans who reached our positions being killed or taken prisoner."

"Progress was made by our troops during the night to the west of Auchy."

PARIS, France (Friday)—The French War Office today issued the following statement:

"West of St. Quentin, French troops have occupied the village of Savy."

"In the Champagne strong German raids were repulsed."

"In the region of Verdun we made a number of raids and returned with prisoners."

"The American attack in the region of St. Mihiel is continuing with success."

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office today:

"Italian troops have penetrated the Austro-Hungarian positions at Pramagore. An enemy assaulting party on Monte Asolone was put to flight."

VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—The Austrian War Office, today, issued the following statement:

"In the St. Mihiel sector of the western front Austro-Hungarians south of the Combres Height assured the systematic retreat of the Germans."

tor we have achieved further successes. The junction of our troops advancing from the south of the sector with those advancing from the west has given us possession of the whole salient, to points 12 miles northeast of St. Mihiel and has resulted in the capture of many prisoners.

"Forced back by our steady advance, the enemy is retiring and is destroying large quantities of matériel as he goes. The number of prisoners counted has risen to 13,300. Our line now includes Herbeville - Thillot - Hattonville - St. Benoit - Xammes - Jaulny-Thiaucourt and Viéville."

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
WASHINGTON, D. C. — General Pershing's communiqué for Thursday follows:

"This morning our troops, operating in the St. Mihiel sector, made considerable gains. Assisted by French units, they broke the enemy's resistance and

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Friday)—The text of Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué tonight is as follows:

"In the Verdun and Jeancourt sectors; northwest of St. Quentin, our troops have gained ground in contact with the enemy's advanced detachments and have taken prisoners."

"Southwest of La Bassée our progress has continued in spite of opposition from hostile guns."

"Our troops have gained possession of Fosse de Bethune and of the slag heap adjoining it."

"This slag heap, known as 'The Dump,' forms an important local feature, giving wide observation over the surrounding country."

"To the north of it our troops hold the German trench lines immediately

west of Auchy-les-Bassées, and are pressing forward into the village."

"We captured a few prisoners during the night in the neighborhood of Zillebeke Lake."

LONDON, England (Friday)—The British War Office issued a statement, today, which reads as follows:

"Yesterday, English troops gained possession of Bois d'Holnon, driving the enemy from the localities in which he offered resistance."

"Further north our line has been advanced to the east of the village of Jeancourt, which is in our hands."

"In the course of the evening, strong hostile forces assisted by a squadron of low-flying airplanes attacked our new positions at Havincourt and were repulsed with great loss."

"Opposite Meuvres, hostile infantry assembling for a counter-attack were observed and subjected to a heavy and accurate fire by our artillery. The attack which developed subsequently was completely unsuccessful, the few Germans who reached our positions being killed or taken prisoner."

"Progress was made by our troops during the night to the west of Auchy."

PARIS, France (Friday)—The French War Office today issued the following statement:

"West of St. Quentin, French troops have occupied the village of Savy."

"In the Champagne strong German raids were repulsed."

"In the region of Verdun we made a number of raids and returned with prisoners."

"The American attack in the region of St. Mihiel is continuing with success."

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office today:

"Italian troops have penetrated the Austro-Hungarian positions at Pramagore. An enemy assaulting party on Monte Asolone was put to flight."

VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—The Austrian War Office, today, issued the following statement:

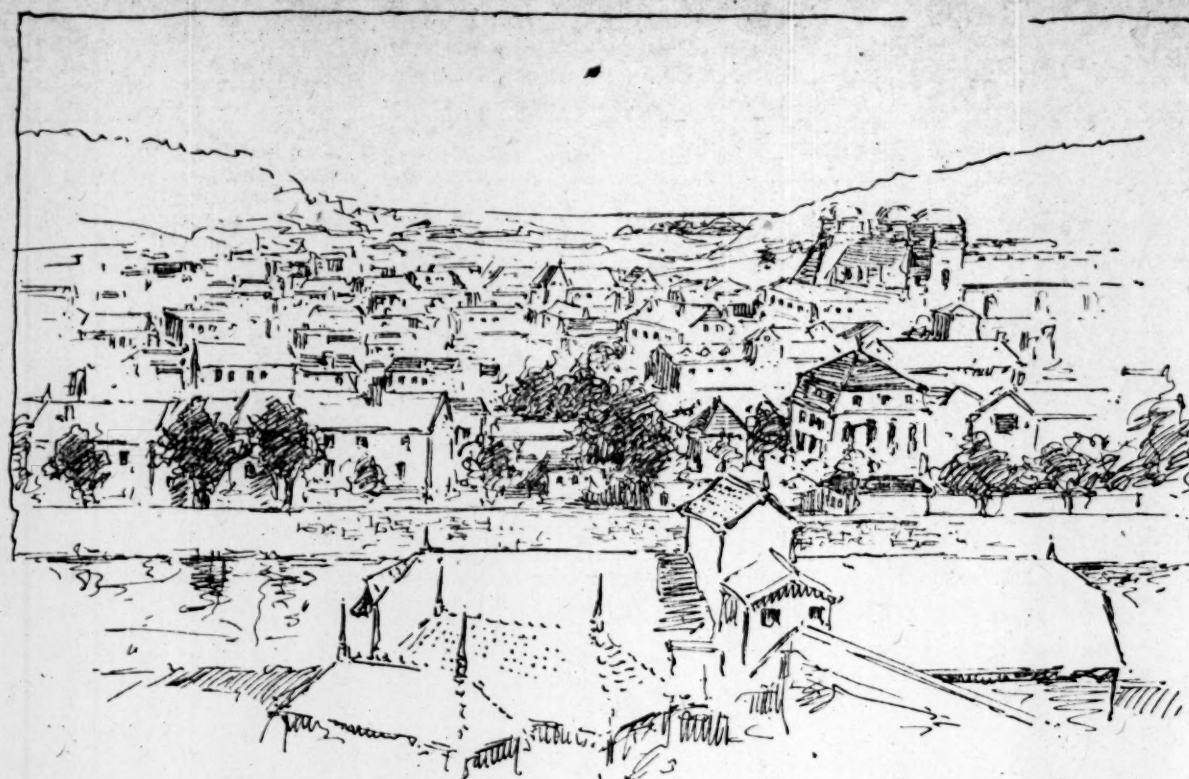
"In the St. Mihiel sector of the western front Austro-Hungarians south of the Combres Height assured the systematic retreat of the Germans."

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
WASHINGTON, D. C. — General Pershing's communiqué for Friday reads as follows:

"In the St. Mihiel sector of the western front Austro-Hungarians south of the Combres Height assured the systematic retreat of the Germans."

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St. Mihiel

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Famous town on the Meuse which has fallen into French hands, after defying all efforts of the Allies to capture it during the past four years

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

St. Mihiel Drive Regarded in British Press as Adding Glowing Page to American History—Over 12,000 Prisoners

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Friday)—The St. Mihiel salient has been obliterated. The number of prisoners captured exceeds 12,000.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The assault on the St. Mihiel salient dominates today the news columns of the newspapers which feature it with the biggest headlines. As the first stroke of the independent American army under direct American command it is hailed as one of the milestones of the war.

"The day adds a glowing page of glory to American history," says the Daily Graphic, "and it will be a proud recollection for America that her sons had a lion's share in wiping off the battle map a salient which persisted there for about four years."

The Daily News calls attention to the "strikingly restrained" tone of General Pershing's communiqué and says:

"This new formidable thrust adds to the enemy's perplexities and gives first proof of the commanding superiority and resources of the Allies, which foreshadows the future course of the war."

The Daily Mail describes the incident as "one of the great moments of the war."

"The enemy," says The Times, "has very good reason for disentangling himself without delay. He is in a sack and the strings are being drawn on both sides. Unless he can repel one or the other of the American forces he must resort with all speed to the elastic defensive he has been practicing on the Marne and the Somme or run the risk of having the strings drawn and the neck of the sack closed. The stroke is well conceived and the Americans may be trusted to

deliver it with their usual vigor and determination."

According to military experts the German front between Verdun and the Swiss frontier for many months has been only thinly held with inferior troops in comparison to the remainder of the front to the sea, and one of the objects General von Ludendorff had in shortening the front was to utilize troops thus obtained to strengthen this line. He undoubtedly expects this section of the battle line to be the



In St. Mihiel

object of an attack by the American army, which was generally supposed to be somewhere in this neighborhood.

Aerial Work Hampered
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday)—"A strong wind, low clouds and heavy rain prevailed throughout the day and enemy aircraft were not active," the Independent air force communiqué stated tonight.

"Our own machines engaged on constant patrol and artillery observation work had to contend with most unfavorable weather conditions and could only fly at low altitudes."

"During the brighter intervals some photographs were taken and several

reconnaissances were successfully carried out.

"One of our machines is missing. There was no night flying."

German Railways Bombed
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The British Air Ministry issued a communiqué on aviation activities tonight. The communiqué says:

"On Thursday night, in connection with the attack of the American First Army, the railways at Metz, Sablon and Courcelles were heavily bombed by us with good results."

"Metz station searchlights and transports were attacked with machine-gun fire."

"Today in favorable weather operations were continued against Metz, Sablon and other railway junctions and enemy transports on the battle front."

"Nearly seven and one-half tons of bombs were dropped and good results were observed. One hostile machine was destroyed. Two of our machines are missing."

Details of St. Mihiel Attack
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Franco-American advance is continuing tonight on the St. Mihiel salient.

St. Mihiel was fiercely defended by at least two divisions. Many prisoners have been taken.

The first Frenchman to enter the town was Captain Michel Clemenceau, son of the French Premier.

General Foch inspected the American troops before their great drive was begun and enthusiastically approved of the preparations. The movement was splendidly executed, he said.

Good Wishes Sent Gen. Pershing
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The General Association of Alsatians and Lorrainers in America made public here on Friday the following cable message of congratulations sent to General Pershing in France on his birthday:

"While under your admirable command the glorious descendants of the heroes of 1776 and of Gettysburg astounded the world with their deeds, inspired only by love of liberty and democracy, the Alsatians and Lorrainers of America, deeply moved that the descendant of an Alsatian family should have been chosen to destroy odious chains with our Foch, Pétain, Haig and Diaz, send you on the occasion of your birthday, heartfelt wishes for a great military success in 1918 and hope to celebrate shortly with you in the village of Pilsersheim (Pershing) the victory of civilization and deliverance of oppressed peoples."

Metz May Be American Objective
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The iron region around Metz is the objective of the American drive, according to the Impression House Military Committee members say they gained from their War Department conference on Friday.

They said they were shown maps outlining the general progress and direction of the United States thrust, but were not informed of any fresh military developments. They said Metz appeared about 20 miles from the American lines. General March was absent from the session and a subordinate took his place.

Committee members said afterwards their recollections of airplane figures was that this country now has 33 distinctly American air squadrons operating on the front.

Line North of St. Mihiel
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE METZ FRONT (Friday)—The St. Mihiel salient is now closed by a line running from Norroy through Jaulny, Xammes, St. Benoit, Hattonville, Hannonville, Herbeville to Combres.

All the territory within that line is under the control of the Americans. The junction of troops advancing from the east with those advancing from the west was made at Vigneulles. Mr. Baker, General Pershing and General Pétain entered St. Mihiel today. The inhabitants greeted them enthusiastically.

The residents said the Germans had taken into the army a large number of men and boys between the ages of 16 and 45.

The two banks of the city were

looted long ago, the inhabitants declared. The city had been forced to contribute a million francs.

Practically all the houses were looted.

Conditions for War Prisoners
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

—About 21 British prisoners are confined much like birds in a cage with scarcely room to move about near the flying sheds at Evere, a suburb of Brussels, for the purpose of protecting the hangars against aerial attacks, according to the Libre Belgique. A similar number of Belgian prisoners, it is said, are filling the same rôle at the Diest flying camps.

Confidence in U-Boats
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

—Admiral von Scheer, chief of the German Admiralty Staff, is quoted by Dr. Wildgerube, Conservative member of the Reichstag, according to a Dresden dispatch printed in Die Kölnische Zeitung, as having said in the course of a speech:

"You may say to the country with a good conscience that I do not doubt for a moment we shall bring England to her knees by submarine warfare. Only I will not bind myself to a definite statement."

DISLOYALTY CASE DEMURRER UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Federal Judge Louis Fitzhenry, on Thursday, gave his opinion in the test case against Theodore Pape, charged with disloyalty utterances, in which the court sustained a demurrer to the indictment. The ruling of the court, which has been awaited by the Department of Justice, the case being the first of its kind to come up in a federal court, and which has assumed nationwide importance, holds that where a man is approached by solicitors for Liberty bonds, and gives reasons for not subscribing which may indicate disloyalty, he cannot be so charged. The court holds it no offense in law if the person making the statements does not do so with a purpose to obstruct, or induce others to obstruct, the government in the conduct of the war. The Department of Justice has indicated its disposition to follow Judge Fitzhenry's ruling in other communities in cases of like nature. The test case was brought to settle the attitude in such cases, of which numerous complaints have been made all over the country.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The statue of Germania on the New York Customhouse will be changed to represent Belgium, it is announced by Cass Gilbert, the architect, who said on Friday that he had been authorized by Secretary McAdoo to make the change. The statue is one of 12 above the main cornice of the building, representing ancient and modern nations which have had important commerce at sea. The German eagle, the word "Kiel" and the initials "W. II" on the shield of the statue will be removed and the Belgian lion and the word "Belgium" substituted.

GERMAN STATUE TO BE MADE BELGIAN

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—Referring in a speech at Lund to his tour in England and France, Mr. Branting, the Swedish Socialist, said there was an enormous difference between the peoples standing against imperialism in the West and those standing against it in Germany. The Germans had not attained the shadow of a democratic form of government, all the power in Germany being concentrated in military headquarters, while the Socialist majority had not pluck enough to demonstrate energetically against the present régime.

In England and France, on the other hand, although Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau ruled, their power was derived from the general will of the people, and not from the military leaders. The belligerents' war aims also were entirely different. President Wilson having formulated the Allies' aims in terms identical with those of social democracy, whereas Germany's aims are expressed by the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

Mr. Branting expressed the hope that the Allies' great leaders would remain by their program of justice, and expressed satisfaction at the reverse inflicted in the West upon the arrogant German militarism. Thus, he declared, the world war would not be in vain, but would inaugurate happier times.

WHY COUNT CZERNIN REFUSED THE HONOR
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Das Prager Tageblatt's Vienna correspondent states that the reason for the cancellation of the conferment of the freedom of Vienna on Count Czernin, recently, was the fact that the speech he had prepared was forbidden by high quarters on submission to the censor. Whereupon Count Czernin refused to accept the honor.

PARTY TO AID LOAN DRIVE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

BOSTON, Mass.—Republican politics will be adjourned in Massachusetts during the drive for the fourth Liberty Loan, which starts on Sept. 28. The Republican State Committee has so decided, and candidates for political honors are urged to throw their energies into the loan campaign. This program will leave but two weeks for political speeches immediately following the loan drive, which ends on Oct. 19. The state election comes on Nov. 5.

BRITISH APPOINTMENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England—Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Bart., M. P., Minister of Blockade, has appointed Mr. Francis Wells to be his private secretary.

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STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 14.
Number that stand against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 34.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
GEORGIA—June 26.
LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

"AS THE CROW FLIES"

Judge Frank Johnson of Chicago ruled recently that 22 saloons located in Chicago are within four miles of Northwestern University "as the crow flies." This ruling, says The American Issue, imperils their licenses. Almost since the passage of the state law in 1851 that no liquor be sold within four miles area of the university, there has been a controversy as to whether the four miles meant straight distance or by the street. The Chicago Law and Order League, in cooperation with state officials, through State's Attorney Hoyne, contended that the distance was meant to be measured "as the crow flies." This was sustained by Judge Johnson.

SWEDISH VIEW OF ENTENTE AIMS

Mr. Branting States That German Socialists Are Powerless to Oppose Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—Referring in a speech at Lund to his tour in England and France, Mr. Branting, the Swedish Socialist, said there was an enormous difference between the peoples standing against imperialism in the West and those standing against it in Germany. The Germans had not attained the shadow of a democratic form of government, all the power in Germany being concentrated in military headquarters, while the Socialist majority had not pluck enough to demonstrate energetically against the present régime.

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LAW THE BOSTON UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

Trains students in the principles of the law and in the technique of the profession so as to best prepare them for active practice wherever the English system of law prevails.
The Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court and a majority of his associates received their Law School education at the Boston University School of Law.
Special scholarships (\$50 per year) are awarded to college graduates.
Course for LL.B. requires 3 school years. Those who have received this degree from this or any other approved school of law may receive LL.M. on the completion of one year's resident attendance under the direction of Dr. Melville M. Bigelow. Several \$25 and \$50 scholarships open in this course. Date of registration September 23.

MILITARY TRAINING
Military training, governmentally approved and supervised, will be furnished and required of those subject to the new draft law, unless in deferred classification.
Students between 18 and 21, and not in deferred classification, should:
1—Register with local draft board September 12.
2—Enroll here September 23.
3—Receive from us further instructions. Those thus inducted into the United States service are soldiers, pay no tuition, and receive subsistence and soldiers' wages.

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AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF IMPERIAL POLICY

South Australian Editor Believes
That War Will Result in
Closer Unity Between United
Kingdom and Commonwealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Immediately on the arrival in London of the Australian Press Delegation, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on Sir William Sowden, a part proprietor and editor-in-chief of the South Australian Register and its associated evening and weekly journals.

"The Australian Press representatives are here," began Sir William Sowden, "in answer to a summons from the Ministry of Information, and are the guests of the British Government. The Commonwealth Government apparently did not know the object of the visit; and certainly we ourselves were not aware until today why we are here, or for exactly what purpose. Lord Beaverbrook explained in a speech of great clarity only this morning that we are here to see for ourselves (without any effort on the part of the government to influence or exaggerate) exactly what is being done in the way of war effort in its vast ramifications, so that we may return to Australia and tell the people there what we think is their line of duty, in the light of the information received. Lord Beaverbrook said that he felt that as the dominions had done so much to help in the war, they had a right to know through the exponents of public opinion exactly what was being done, so that the press delegates in turn could explain to their people what the war meant economically and in all its phases. There is no doubt that the interchange of views thus obtained will conduce greatly to mutual advantage. We feel that this representation of journalists is the first substantial recognition by the Imperial Government of the power of journalists, whose papers are always in session, to talk to the people on great public questions, that it greatly improves the status of the press, and that it must have an important and far-reaching effect on the public attitude. Apart from our own personal view, it is a very statesmanlike departure from convention. We felt that our duty was to respond to the invitation although it entailed a substantial personal sacrifice, and that it is also a great privilege to perform such a duty in a patriotic spirit. I am a believer in interchange of personal opinions of every kind. A French mission is even now on its way to Australia, and will be welcomed with open arms. In many phases of public life we have interchange, and I thoroughly believe in the personal equation. If people can only meet, they can understand each other much better than if they were dealing in abstractions."

The first question submitted to Sir William Sowden bore on "Imperial Preference." He answered that "the trouble is we do not know exactly what is meant by preference, or, possibly, organic union with the rest of the Empire."

"The present position is that we are doing our best to help the Empire, and ourselves as an integral part of the Empire. We try to impress upon the people of the Commonwealth the idea that Australia is not a mere outpost, but that England is one room and we are another in the great Imperial mansion. We do not pretend that Australians are doing anything more than they ought to do. At the same time there may be some criticism later in connection with the adjustment of administrative affairs, because we have no voice whatever in making Imperial laws, or in affecting the causes of wars. In one respect, we in Australia are in an awkward position, because we have a large German element in the population, some as loyal as Britons, but others not—which votes in state and ordinary federal politics, although it was not allowed to vote on conscription in relation to the war. Still the German population in Australia, unless disqualified under ordinary law, has as much right under the constitution to vote as anyone else. This complicates matters somewhat, but the most impressive thought with regard to what may be a partially preferential tariff among the Allies against the rest of the world, is that if we trade with Germany after the war, we shall really be giving her money not so much to pay any indemnity which may be imposed, as to make ships and cannon and other weapons with which to attack us again at the first possible opportunity. This is a colossal problem, however it may be viewed. We had long discussions on this point in various quarters in America. Certain leaders of the people of the United States were particularly anxious to know what reciprocity, in a general sense might be possible between Australia and America after the war. Some Columbia University professors and other authorities told us, after debating the question with us, and meeting Mr. Hughes who had preceded us, that they had formed a committee and intended to deal with the whole matter in detail, and systematically. A delegation from the United States will probably be sent to Australia to study the questions of interchange and preference and mutual intercourse generally."

The Christian Science Monitor representative then inquired as to the general relations between Australia and America. Would there be any tendency to "swallow up" Australia? Sir William Sowden replied that 8000 miles distance separated the two continents, and that Australia's resources should be able to hold their own with the advantage of such a handicap. "America cannot quite feed herself with wheat, while we in Australia have vast quantities, which,

for the lack of freight, is stored in huge stacks and necessarily deteriorating; yet people at the other end of the world are eating all sorts of substitutes for wheat. I have no doubt that there will be closer relations in every way, not only in trade, but in social intercourse between Australia and the United States. I feel that, as we are all fighting this war together, we have, as a matter of equity and fair play, to recognize in a moral and social community nations whose sons have been battling together and sacrificing together. There must necessarily be a closer union between America and the Australian states; for broadly, the same interests which dominate Australia also dominate the United States in relation to the

land measures, and practically supporting the men until they can support themselves, and educating them technically, until they have learned what to do on the land, that we may attract returned soldiers from the cities. We are doing our best, utterly regardless of cost, to induce men to settle on the land. It is impossible to say whether the result will be satisfactory or not. The men are not only encouraged to go on the land, but are also given chances of any other occupation that may appeal to them, and are granted subsistence when learning. While our main endeavor is to help the soldier, we are also helping the country to be more productive, and in the meantime increasing our resources. The returned soldier is a problem. Every-



Sir William Sowden

The South Australian editor who states in interview that war will tighten the bonds of the Empire

Pacific. Mr. Hughes advocated in connection with Australia that there should be as in America a Monroe Doctrine for the Pacific. This committed us to the contention that there must be no enemy bases near to Australia which might threaten the integrity of Australia. Australians feel very strongly on this point regarding islands scattered about the Pacific. It is well to remember that Australia is the only continent in the world, which as a continent has always been settled by people of the same country and the same race.

"I was for five years in two periods Chief President in South Australia of the Australian Natives' Association, which was the first public body to insist, regarding the navy question, that men and ships should be provided for the Imperial Government instead of the money which had previously been paid. At that time some critics complained that the scheme tended toward severance from the mother country, but our motive throughout was to make the Australian Fleet Unit an integral part of the Imperial Navy. That was done. Our first cruiser smashed the Emden and our flagship is now in the Northern seas. As an Australian I am hoping for an offensive and defensive union between all Anglo-speaking peoples, American and English, with due regard to the rights of the other Allies."

Sir William Sowden was then asked to give his views upon the absorbing question of the Pacific Islands and kindred matters. He said that, at the present time, the Americans have the Philippines, which reach right down to New Guinea. Many years ago, New Guinea was annexed by Queensland to Great Britain, but this action was disallowed. Germany later took possession of this territory, from which Australia drove the Germans, and now holds. "I believe," he continued, "it will never release its hold. I should not like to think of the nature of the reception which would be given to any proposal to allow the Huns to resume possession, with the menace of a German base at our front door. The Americans have done well in the Pacific. In Pago-Pago, seven days' steam from Sydney, we found a really remarkable system of American administration. This island possesses a splendid harbor, and has been under American rule for 17 years. In these 17 years the native population of about 5000 has increased by 33 per cent. There is (apart from India, where circumstances are different), no record in history of a black people increasing under European rule. Australia is hoping that, whatever else may be done, there will be a free Pacific Ocean, policed by nations with ideals of true liberty. A great deal of the fate of the Commonwealth lies in the right government of certain once unimportant Pacific islands."

The Christian Science Monitor representative then asked whether Australia was making any special effort for "after-war" trade or enterprise, or was her time spent wholly in carrying out war measures. Sir William Sowden resumed, "We in Australia do not understand 'after the war' in the same sense that the term is understood here. In any part of Australia today you find normal conditions; the same food, in the same quantity, except that the cost is higher. Still we are making every possible effort to increase our production during the war, in spite of the fact that we cannot get the food away for lack of ships."

"Unfortunately 47 per cent of the commonwealth population is in the cities, and we are hoping by liberal

thing is being done for him, but how far he will develop initiative when settled on the land, after a long period of automatic action, is a question no body can answer. However, we feel it is our duty to make these great sacrifices and to give the men who have made still greater sacrifices every opportunity of earning a livelihood."

On being asked whether soldiers of allied countries will be welcomed in Australia, Sir William Sowden answered that "no doubt Englishmen who live close to the theater of the war will be glad to get away from its close proximity. Every facility will be given to them to emigrate to Australia if they wish to do so. It is hardly a gracious act for us to attract men from the old country where men are so scarce, but we will welcome with open arms all who want to come, and they will be Britons still."

Asked whether he thought after the war the Dominions would have a more effective voice in war policy, Sir William said: "The tendency of the present war will be to imperialize Australia within reasonable limits. There must, however, be no imperializing which would allow Australia to interfere unduly with the internal policy of the Imperial Government, or the government here to interfere with local affairs in Australia; but there is a general feeling that there should be some little representation of the Dominions in the councils of the Empire. The difficulty is how this is to be arranged."

Sir William finally expressed the hope that by-and-by Australia would share in imperial responsibilities in some organic way, and have a voice beyond the confines of the Commonwealth. "I feel that there may come a time when say half a dozen men will be sent to take some part in representation, at all events on dominion questions, in the Imperial Parliament. This would be the beginning of a link ever strengthening between the old country and the Dominions. Unless the Dominion gave some definite contribution to the revenues of the United Kingdom they could, however, hardly claim a voice in the spending of that revenue. Australia is still under the aegis of the British Government. The British Navy promptly had the German fleet bottled up, and doubtless unless this had been done, several enemy raiders might have attacked Australia with serious results. The Imperial Government does in this way make a definite contribution to the protection of the Dominions, and the limits of that influence no man can define. We don't want anything that is not equitable. We have had from first to last during many years, nothing but hand-some treatment from the Imperial Government, and we trust them implicitly. At present the position is on an unstable basis. We don't want patronage or largesse, yet, on the other hand, we trust to Parliament that there may be some kind of organic union to work with mutual advantage. In the words of Kipling, we are willing to be 'daughters in our Mother's house, but mistresses in our own.'"

CANADIAN POSTAL WAGES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The increases recently granted to the post office employees in Canada will swell the annual payroll of this department by some \$3,000,000. Nearly 5000 employees get an increase, each of \$350 per annum, while over 2500 men in western Canada will receive an increase of \$300 each.

ART THE SACRIFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
It should not be pushing public opinion too far toward an immoral compromise to ask it to concede the premise that art—plastic art, we will isolate it for the moment—is a moderately good thing. People have said so at any rate "in good set terms," since time immemorial, and one as yet has had the audacity or superior wisdom to come out and deny it "by and large."

The expression of ideas by means of color and form, line and mass, tends to bless and beautify the surroundings it enters, and, whatever popular opinion may have to say about it, art does enter into almost everything we do or have, from the color of our clothes to the design of our bridges.

Now all this would suggest to the Martian or some other mythical visitor that the average man realizes that art has a place in the terrestrial sunshine, since all, or nearly all, of us have to have clothes and bridges as a necessity, and we are naturally interested in having them practical and convenient.

Consider then the amazement of the Martian person if he stayed long enough to study the subject! He would find that nothing was further from the fact. The average man doesn't connect any of these everyday things with art at all. Art is the painted picture on the wall or the statuette on the corner what-not—ornamental just as pot dogs are ornamental, and luxurious just as diamond tiaras are luxurious—you must imagine the Martian person to have left hurriedly before the end of the last sentence; astronomers may suggest a lack of water on his planet, but they can't deny him some art because they can't see it and probably wouldn't recognize it if they could.

So in spite of the existence of art being cried in the critical and professional wildernesses, the average person blandly ignores it, and if by chance he has accumulated himself into a government or of any kind, and half a chance comes along he puts his ignorance into practice and does his conscientious best to get rid of it. Nothing else could account for the absolute determination to sacrifice art whenever national need demands a sacrifice of some sort. The "egregious Beetle," as King called him in the Stalky epic, knew the situation to a T. Whenever some new strategy was in process he was sure to be the hostage for its success and he bewailed the situation with point and fervor, which art isn't sufficiently loud-mouthed to do.

Canada is the most recent object lesson, though England was a consistent premiere until war records were decided to be appropriate, since which the art schools are working overtime to turn out the finished product. The United States too is well up, in fact it seems to be the Anglo-Saxon States with "evens on the field." Now Canada has an enormously progressive outlook in many ways. While not an actual Bolshevik with regard to art, she can't be said to have ever been anything much more protagonistic than the conscientious objector, and now when a balance of exchange with a neighbor has to be adjusted and sacrifices of some sort made, there are no two opinions about what shall happen to art.

Say the authorities to themselves—they must say something of the kind to behave as they do—"Here is a thing called art—a poor thing and certainly not our own or we should recognize it. It is of no use as far as we can see—and we see far, and have no friends to speak of who can object—and friends are formidable. This useless, friendless, thing has enjoyed some small freedom but we have pampered the enemy alien too long. "Come let us intern him!" So through the freedom of the little tariff items goes the prohibitive pencil and the thing is done.

There may be a distant murmur, but it is no wolf howl, nothing more than the domestic dog chiding the moon—there are no wolf packs hereabouts. Ottawa isn't besieged by irate artists, as it was with farmers, crowding the corridors of the House and threatening the members with the new fire axe labeled with unconscious irony "For fire only"—to which no one has yet even thought of adding, "Not for party purposes."

The verdict is received in silence; a nine second interval to the many and a fret and a fume only to the few who realize that nothing is being benefited and a world of harm done by the business.

So now the art dealer can import no more reproductions of pictures, cheap or dear—and there are none made at home. To be exact, more "Paintings, photographs, chromos, chromotypes, artotypes, oleographs, paintings, drawings, pictures, engravings or prints, decalcomania transfers of all kinds or proofs therefrom and similar works of art, blue prints and building plans." The poor motley crew!

Neither can he get, or can anyone else get, "Paintings in oil and pastel when valued at less than \$20 each. "Pictures and photograph frames of any material" caustically declares another section, "are utterly taboo," while "Paintings in oil and water colors and pastels valued at not less than \$20 each, paintings and sculptures by artists domiciled in Canada but residing temporarily abroad for purposes of study. "No you don't!"

Neither will you works of art in bronze cast from models made in Canada and designed by sculptors domiciled therein. "The rest is silence."

Not one of you, or rather "every one of you," to quote the order precisely, "under present conditions are not essentially necessary for the health and comfort of the people."

well made compulsory and not penal. There is no home with even so little as one good picture or print that is not the better for their art. There is not a person or a family working at an old craft or a new art that is not blessed by its production. Not ten thousand times the art there is in Canada, imported or produced, would be sufficient to go round.

And if that wasn't enough what will the soldiers say when they come back, knowing more about art than when they went—knowing more about good generally than when they went? They may notice the lack of the good things of art and they may ask, "What have you done for the good of the country while we have been away?" And we shall be able to reply, "We have given you prohibition, we have given you equal suffrage and we have excluded art."

LETTERS

"Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented."

(No. 291)

Armenians in the War

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The United States, in according recognition to the valiant Tzecho-Slovaks as co-belligerents, has deservedly rewarded the spectacular service rendered by them to the allied cause in Russia. This is not only a measure of war, but also a measure of justice.

It is a pity that our government, continuing its feckless relations with Turkey, is compelled to withhold a similar recognition from Armenia, whose sacrifices for the triumph of the Allies, though less known, have not been less significant.

When Turkey was contemplating a declaration of war on Russia, she endeavored to have the Armenians instigate a revolt in the Caucasus. The emissary of the Young Turks requested the Armenian notables in Erzerum to form volunteer legions that, with 27 Persian, Turkish, and Circassian propagandists, would cross the Russian frontiers and foment insurrection in the Caucasus. As a reward, the Armenians were promised by the Young Turks an autonomous Armenia to include Kars, the Province of Erivan, a portion of Elizabetpol, a section of the vilayet of Erzerum, Van and Bitlis. The Armenian answer was a categorical refusal.

The Daily Chronicle of London of Sept. 23, 1915, writes: "The Armenians began to fight on the side of the Entente from the very beginning. They did not await an invitation, they did not bargain. The cause of the small nations, for which the Entente Powers have drawn the sword, was so near to their heart, and corresponded so exactly to their secular aspirations, that at once they jumped at it, and at the signal given they threw themselves unreservedly, heart and soul, into the arena. The Balkan nations are today offering a sad spectacle of self-interest. They are waiting to see which side is the stronger, in order to side with it. Armenia did not do that. Over a hundred thousand of them are fighting in the Russian Army, about 20,000 Armenian volunteers are also fighting in the Caucasus; Armenian volunteers are also fighting even in France in the ranks of the Allies."

And the Right Hon. Viscount Bryce, in appreciation of the Armenian services, declared that the Armenians fighting as volunteers in the armies of France, "had displayed the utmost courage and valor in the combats before Verdun."

How much the Turks valued the assistance of the Armenians is attested by the following paragraph which a Russian journalist, N. Oganovski, quotes from a diary found on a Turkish officer, in 1916: "If the Armenians had joined us, we could have long since beaten the Russians."

It was mainly due to the bravery and leadership of the Armenian soldiers and volunteers, who knew the terrain well, that the Russians captured Erzerum, Bitlis, Erzingan and Trebizond from the Turks.

The most notable service, however,

has been rendered by the gallant Armenian Army since the traitorous treaty of Brest-Litovsk. According to Dr. F. W. MacCallum, for 25 years a resident of Constantinople, and a member of the American Board of Foreign Missions, "Germany, cut off from the route to India by way of the Berlin-Baghdad line, formed a new project to menace India by what is coming to be known as the Berlin-Batum-Baku-Bombay line." This project was frustrated by the Armenian Army of the Caucasus, which refused to recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty, and continued to fight. It was also this Armenian resistance to the Teuto-Turk forces that made it possible for the British forces to reach Baku.

Had the Armenians been defeated in the Caucasus, Germany and Turkey would have the road to India open and "the scheme of the Central Powers to penetrate to the heart of Asia realized," as was dreaded by Mr. D. Ghabashidze, a prominent Georgian in London.

The tragedy of Armenia is not that her crucifixion has been more excruciating than that of Serbia, or even of Belgium, but that her secular service to the cause of civilization has not been adequately appreciated. (Signed) ARSHAG MAHDESIAN.

New York, Sept. 5, 1918.

WORK FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Pensions is making a special effort to secure for as many disabled officers and men invalided from the services as possible employment of a kind that offers a reasonable prospect of permanency. It is recognized on all hands that these men deserve special consideration, and that, as far as possible, they should be saved from the anxieties attendant on uncertain employment, particularly in view of the conditions that must inevitably ensue on demobilization. He has, accordingly, invited the county councils, municipal corporations, and urban and rural districts councils, through their central associations, to assist him in this object by giving a preference to the discharged officers and men for employment in their service. Local authorities have, in practically all cases, undertaken to reinstate their former employees who have joined the forces, but there must still be many vacancies for which discharged men would be suitable. For those pensioners who will not, at the moment, be able to take such employment, owing to their disablement, the Ministry of Pensions will provide technical or industrial training.

The associations referred to have responded to the Minister's appeal and have unanimously passed resolutions expressing themselves in favor of a preference being given to disabled officers and men for employment in the local public services, subject to the reinstatement of former employees and the requirements of those services.

Mr. Hodge's scheme has the support of Mr. Hayes Fisher, the President of the Local Government Board, and of Mr. Roberts, the Minister of Labor, and an invitation is now being issued to each local authority and to the several local war pensions committees urging each of them to give practical effect in their own localities to the resolutions of the central associations.

NON-PARTISANS IN PARTY POLITICS

Supreme Court Sustains Position
of League in Idaho in Putting
Names of Its Candidates on
the Democratic Ballot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—Politics in Idaho have received a shaking up in the advent of the Farmers Non-Partisan League, which has placed its candidates in nomination on the Democratic ticket. Leaders in the Democratic Party carried the matter of an exterior organization usurping its party ticket for the running of its candidates into the courts, and the Supreme Court upheld the Non-Partisan League in an injunction suit not to have the names filed.

The Idaho law provides for nomination by direct primary, and any citizen may file his own nomination papers or by a friend, by the swearing that he is a member of the party on whose ticket he is seeking election.

The Non-Partisan League held its state convention in July, when the candidates for state offices were named, and it was decided to use the Democratic ticket for their running. Three of these candidates resigned places in the Republican Party organization in order to accept their appointments for nomination by the league. This presented the unique situation of supposedly Republicans running on the Democratic ticket.

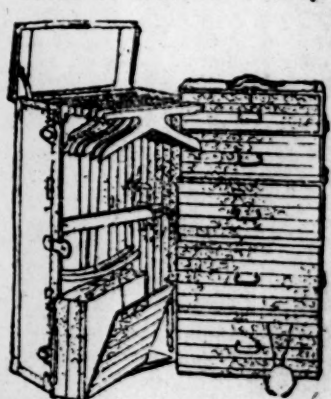
The Supreme Court in its opinion stated that there was nothing in the law to prevent a candidate seeking election on more than one ticket, and the Democrats received no redress from permitting these names to be placed on their party ticket.

After the action of the Non-Partisan convention the Democratic state central committee met and arrangements were made for placing bona fide Democrats in nomination against the Non-Partisans and thus if possible defeat them at their primaries.

The senatorial election is closely related to the fact that the Non-Partisan League vote will enter the Democratic primaries. At the Non-Partisan convention, John F. Nugent, Democrat, recently appointed as successor of the late Senator Brad, was endorsed for reelection, and Senator Borah, Republican. Also two candidates on the Republican state ticket whose election was anticipated without a contest were endorsed, which still retained the contest of the Non-Partisans to be carried on in the Democratic primaries. Senator Borah has no opposition on the Republican ticket.



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GERMANY REPEATS
FORMER DEMANDSVice-Chancellor Sees No Hope
of Victory—Will Admit No
Alteration to Treaties With
Russia, Ukraine, and Rumania

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The postponement of peace prospects and the likelihood of a fifth winter weigh equally on all belligerents and not on Germany alone, in the opinion of Friedrich von Payer, the Imperial Vice-Chancellor of Germany in a speech at Stuttgart.

"Our state debts," he said, "are everywhere reaching fantastic heights and everywhere we struggle against the encroachments on our personal liberty. All of the belligerents of Europe must admit, if they are not blind, that the longer the European peoples lacerate each other the more certainly will the historical and paramount position of weakened and impoverished Europe be lost in favor of cleverer and more calculating peoples."

He reminded his hearers that after four years the war still was being waged almost entirely on enemy territory. He admitted that the U-boat war had not worked so quickly and surely as had been hoped. He added that it was useless to dispute whose was the fault. The enemy said he was still unable to compensate for his losses by new construction, and declared that the robbery of neutral ships almost without parallel by the Entente could not be repeated.

"The more troops the United States sends, the greater will be the need of shipping for reinforcements of munitions and provisions," he said. "The filling up of the enemy army by Americans therefore bears in itself its limitations."

He argued that the loss of shipping would become fatal to Great Britain after the war because it would lose its shipping superiority to the United States.

"The hope of compensating themselves with the German Fleet, which still has to be conquered," he continued, "will surely be inadequate comfort only for the very imaginative British people."

Contending that the technique and inventive genius, which already had helped Germany over heavy obstacles, would still help them, he said:

"If we lack cotton and oils, our enemies lack coal. Food is scarce here and there, but already things have probably turned in our favor. In the East the world is again open to us for a food supply, while our enemies' supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials give precedence to the front's calls for America's armies and their provisioning."

According to von Payer, the Germans have only to see that the war continues to be waged in a foreign country, that the Germans are fighting for their lives and their homes and that the enemy's only hope is that the Germans collapse inwardly sooner than they. He asserted that the enemy's attempts to sow discord were unavailing and that the Germans were strong enough to react a decision in "differences of opinion regarding economic power and political rights, even down to the food question."

He urged the necessity of the Germans holding together in the hour of danger, and said that disappointed hopes must be prevented, justified hopes fulfilled and actually existing wrongs redressed.

Regarding the Prussian suffrage bill, which he considered of prime importance, he said that it was no longer Prussian, but eminently a German question, and on its decision depended the confidence which the population placed in the Prussian and the Imperial Government. Further postponement, he said, was not permissible.

"Moreover," he added, "it is my belief that the decision of the Prussian Government may be regarded as already taken and, if equal suffrage does not issue from the committee of the Upper House, the government will proceed to dissolution."

He said that the present terrible struggle would not end with a peace of the customary character. A more glance at the state of complete exhaustion of the world excluded such a possibility, he said.

"In former peace negotiations," he said, "the middle and lower classes, when it came to the council table, fell quietly into the background. This is now over and the governments will conclude the coming peace treaties in close harmony with the entire people."

"The main object for them in peace is not the acquisition of land, treasure and glory. They aim nowadays at least at the conclusion of a lasting peace, and therefore there will be no peace of conquest."

Herr von Payer considered that this might mean disappointment and renunciation to Germany's enemies, which would be almost equivalent to a confession of defeat as "they have made the destruction and political shattering of us and our allies their aim."

Russia, he thought, might have remained in a capable existence if she had granted tolerable conditions to the enslaved races by a federal constitution.

"She collapsed," the Vice-Chancellor said, "because she could not maintain internal cohesion. Our victories and those of our allies now have given the subjects of that colossal Empire an opportunity to liberate themselves."

The Vice-Chancellor said it was unthinkable that Germany would contribute to the restoration of the "despotic Russian Empire which, by its mere existence, always menaced the world."

"We cannot hand over Poland to Russia," he added, "nor can we

assist in having Finland again placed under the Russian yoke. We cannot leave to their fate the border states which lie on the German frontier and the Baltic, to be subjected against their will to Russian imperialism or thrown into the perils of civil war and anarchy."

"In fact, these states having come to an understanding with us, as those most nearly interested, can only be an advantage to the world, and we can never permit anyone to meddle with us in this matter from the standpoint of the present European balance of power or rather British predominance."

Herr von Payer asserted that Germany had peace in the East and would not submit to the Entente for its approval or alteration of the peace treaties with the Ukraine, Russia and Rumania.

"For the rest, the territorial possessions which existed before the war can everywhere be restored," the speaker added. "A preliminary condition for us and our allies is that all the territory should again be restored which we possessed on Aug. 1, 1914. Germany must, therefore, in the first place, receive back her colonies, in which connection the idea of an exchange on the grounds of expediency need not be excluded."

"We Germans, as soon as peace is concluded, can evacuate the occupied regions. We can when once things have been got to that stage, restore Belgium. If we and our allies are once again in possession of what belonged to us and if we first are sure that in Belgium no other state will be more favorably placed than we, then Belgium, I think I may say, can be given back without encumbrance."

The Vice-Chancellor said that a requisite understanding between Germany and Belgium was easier, because their economic interests frequently were parallel and that Belgium was directly dependent upon Germany as a hinterland. He said he had no reason to doubt that the Flemish question could be solved in accordance with the dictates of justice and wise statesmanship.

"It is hypocrisy to represent Belgium as the innocent victim of our policy," he said, "and to clothe her, as it were in the white garment of innocence. The Belgian Government—and that is what matters not to the Belgian people—took an active part in Great Britain's policy of encircling Germany."

He said that there still was the question of war indemnities from one or the other party, and had Germany "been allowed to pursue her work in peace there would have been no war or injury."

"There can be no question, therefore, of our paying," he said, "but only whether we should receive compensation for the injuries inflicted on us. We are deeply convinced that as the innocent and attacked party we have a right to indemnification. To go on prosecuting the war, however, to that point would cost us such heavy sacrifices, irreparable by money, that we prefer, on calm reflection, and even with our favorable military situation, to abandon this idea, quite apart from the question of jeopardizing a future peace which would be inevitable if compensation were forcibly urged."

"Unrealizable conditions of peace, of course, should not be laid down for our participation in the peace negotiations. We laugh at the idea that we should first penitently ask for mercy before we are admitted. We laugh at the fools who babble of revenge. I have wished only to show that peace by understanding will bring nothing humiliating for us nor a period of misery and wretchedness."

"Strong and courageous in the consciousness of our invincibility, equal among the nations of the earth, we will lead a life of labor, but also with contentment and with an assured future. In common with others we still protect the world's peace from future dangers."

"It would be an illusion to calculate on will to peace in those circles among our enemies which are responsible for the opening and continuing of hostilities. For years, they have been living on the inflaming of war passions. They cannot admit to their countrymen that their aims are unattainable and that their sacrifices have been made in vain."

"Others among those peoples will think differently, moreover, they will prevail sooner or later. Until then, however, there remains nothing for us to do but to defend our lives."

"We place the responsibility for the blood which will yet fall, on the shoulders of our enemies, but whoever will not hear must fall. On our outer and inner front the will to destruction of our enemies will be shattered."

"Germany's strength, capacity, courage and self-sacrifice, to which for four years we owe everything, must teach them that it has become hopeless for them to continue to wage this baneful war."

GERMAN REPLY TO MR. GOMPER'S
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday).—Karl Rudolph Legien, president of the German Federation of Trades Unions, speaking at a meeting of the federation's executive committee, recently accused Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor with falsity to labor's cause and of desiring to quench the "spark of inclination toward peace which had flamed up in English laboring classes."

He declared that Mr. Gompers' speeches were calculated to support the Pan-Germans, "whose activities and aims were decisively rejected by Germany's labor unions."

"The war can be prolonged for years if the Entente nations' laboring classes follow Mr. Gompers' precepts," he says. He concludes: "Let us repeat that only peace by agreement, without annexations or indemnities can be enduring and can make it possible for us to work with and alongside each other."

The federation committee endorsed Herr Legien's remarks and ordered their publication.

Magnificent Display
Hats Suits Coats Dresses Furs

And Why such emphasis on the magnificent display this Fall? Because there are now two beautiful stores, where last Fall there was but one, the two forming one of the finest specialty stores in the world. Chandler & Co.'s Fall season has always opened with a large display of fine merchandise of quality—they have been famous for these hundred years. They have been noted for their great care in the selection of styles that come not only from the best sources but are the best that come from any source.

This Fall Display is of Double Importance, as it is Double in Size

Women's Suits

- Fur Trimmed Broadcloth Suits, box plaited back and front, small individual cuffs 69.50
- Velours Suits, large shawl collar and band on panel back of opossum 85.00
- Oxford Silvertone Suits, strictly tailored with shawl collar of Hudson seal 85.00
- Velvet Suits, with yoke back, double pockets and skunk collar, skirt elaborately trimmed with silk braid 85.00
- Black Bolivia Suits, semi-belted, nip tucked back. Collars of Hudson seal 120.00
- Brown Bolivia Suit, elaborately trimmed with eight-inch band and collar of skunk 225.00
- Black Bolivia Suit, lynx trimmed coat and collar; straight panel back and front with fitted hip. Hand embroidered buttons of self material 235.00
- Oxford Suits, belted semi-dress models, double envelope pockets braid bound 45.00 to 65.00
- Oxford Suits, mannish styles with breast pocket, novelty lining 39.50 to 60.00
- Mixture Suits, strictly tailored with inverted plait back 45.00
- Broadcloth Suits, dress and semi-dress models in brown, navy, gazelle, plum, etc. 29.50, 45.00, 49.50 and 55.00
- Velours de Laine Suits, belted and straight line models with convertible collar. All the Fall colors 39.50 to 55.00
- Striped Wool Mixture Suits, semi-tailored model slightly flared below hips 55.00
- Hair-line Wool Suits, in blue with black velvet collar 60.00
- Silvertone Suits, in blues and browns. Plain and fur trimmed styles 49.50 to 69.50
- Imported Mixture Suits of Irish tweed, belted model with convertible collar 65.00
- Wistaria Silvertone Suits, unusually fine model, to be worn with separate furs 75.00
- Black Broadcloth Suits, nip tucked, belted model with French tailored sleeve 39.50

Misses' Suits

- Misses' Silvertone Suits, cleverly fashioned in tailored models, some with nip tucks as trimming 55.00
- Misses' Velours Suits, of the finest quality and workmanship. Semi-tailored model with crossed button belts 55.00
- Misses' Velours Suits, smart tailored back with belted front. Collar worn high or low 39.50
- Misses' Duvet de Laine Suits, new Algerian shade, opossum trimmed. Worn in two attractive styles 119.00
- Misses' Duvet de Laine Suits, nutria trimmed, showing the apron effect 60.00
- Misses' Duvet de Laine Suits, youthful type, with opossum trimming 75.00
- Misses' Velours Suits, seal collar and cuffs, with straight tailored back 85.00
- Misses' Duvet de Laine Suits, squirrel trimmed. Graceful slender lines with the tie back belt 90.00
- Misses' Duvet de Laine Suits, reproduced from higher-priced models. Coat of irregular cut 35.00
- Misses' Oxford Suits, strictly tailored. Collar worn high or low 35.00
- Misses' Tricotine Suits, strictly tailored, featuring the new silhouette and notch collar 48.00
- Misses' Suits, in the Nutria shades, elaborately trimmed with seal. Novelty cut coats 145.00
- Misses' Bolivia Suits, snug lines, belted model. Coat buttoning close to the neck 60.00
- Misses' Semi-Dress Suits, collar and pocket of the new cut 48.00
- Misses' Velours Suits, belted and semi-tailored styles, in all the new Fall shades 45.00
- Misses' Heather Suits, unusually heavy quality, belted models. Collar worn high or low 29.50
- Misses' Duvet de Laine Suits, fashionably styled with slashed coats. Particularly smart when worn with own furs 65.00
- Misses' Duvet de Laine Suits, navy and brown, with vest of combination color, extremely smart 85.00
- Misses' Duvet de Laine Suits, large nutria collar, particularly good for small women 65.00

Coats for Women

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- Silvertip Bolivia Coats, The fullness of this model is softly plaited under the belt 60.00
- Pebble Cheviot Coats, In strictly tailored styles, full lined 29.50
- Heather Jersey Coats, Warm, soft tones—featuring the military effect 35.00
- Irish Frieze Coats, A generously full model designed for motoring. Large convertible collar 60.00
- Normandy Silvertone Coats, Taupe, brown, Pekin. Softly plaited style 45.00
- Velours de Laine Coats, Semi-fitted, straight-line model designed particularly for the large figure 50.00
- Velours Coats, An extremely youthful model with the fullness falling from the yoke 50.00
- Jersey Coats, Material in an unusual weave. Straight-line model, well tailored 65.00
- Silvertip Bolivia Coats, The back shows row after row of stitching 65.00
- Black Snude Coats, This model makes effective use of slot seams finished with arrowheads 65.00
- Velours Coats, Several models—some in fitted styles so becoming to most figures 45.00
- Silvertone Velours Coats, Large Hudson seal collar and a novel stitched belt are the features of note 90.00
- Evora Coats, This model has an attractive short waisted back and collar and cuffs of beaver 195.00
- Estrella Coats, (A silk cashmere fabric.) Come in the rich Algerian shades, richly trimmed with Hudson seal 165.00

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- Flower Semi-Dress Hats in smart close and medium models of rich velvets in the most beautiful shades 10.00, 15.00 and 25.00
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- Smart Tailored Hats—Most stunning models of rich simplicity. In the new duvetyns, beavers and French velvets 10.00, 15.00 and 25.00

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- Serge Dresses, straight-line model with embroidered bodice and side tabs 20.00
- Serge Dresses, trimmed with rows of Hercules braid on bodice and skirt 25.00
- Serge Dresses, collarless model with long loose panels trimmed with bullion fringe 29.50
- Serge Dresses, featuring side panels of satin trimmed with rows of silk fringe 35.00
- Jersey Dresses, with white satin vestee and collar. The skirt is trimmed with rows of buttons covered with self material 29.50
- Tricotine Dresses, model fastening on the side, with neckline and border of skirt embroidered in silk 45.00
- Serge Dresses, showing a collar and panel vest of tricotine. Rows of silk braid appear on the tunic 65.00

Dresses for Misses

- Misses' Serge Dresses—Straight line style trimmed with embroidery and buttons 17.50
- Misses' Serge Dresses—Youthful model showing flying panels, with pockets and embroidered bodice 25.00
- Misses' Serge Dresses—Covered buttons of self material are used to advantage on this charming model 25.00
- Misses' Jersey Dresses—The front and back panels and bodice are embroidered with soutache and metal thread 29.50
- Misses' Jersey Dresses—This model gives a military effect with the aid of metal buttons and loops 45.00
- Misses' Jersey Dresses—A vest of Roman striped silk is the only trimming of this youthful dress 35.00

Furs

- Hudson Seal Coat, wide beaver shawl collar and cuffs, belted model 295.00
- Hudson Seal Coat, natural squirrel trimmed with three skin border 375.00
- Mole Coats, kit fox border, collar and cuffs, 34 inch length 425.00
- Hudson Seal Coats, lynx collar and cuffs, 46 inches long, fine glossy skins 350.00
- Hudson Seal Coats, very large skunk collar and cuffs 260.00
- Plain Hudson Seal Coats, very fine skins, wide shawl collar, belted model 350.00
- Raccoon Coats, wide border of several skins at bottom 275.00
- Muskrat Coats, 45 inches long, raccoon collar and cuffs, belted back cut full 185.00
- Hair Seal Coats, 44 inches long, raccoon shawl collar and cuffs 260.00
- Muskrat Belted Coats, taupe nutria collar and cuffs, belted model, 45 inches 185.00
- Muskrat Coat, 36 inches, Hudson seal collar and cuffs. A misses' coat 185.00
- Raccoon Coats, unusual value, dark and very heavy skins, 45 inches, with border 225.00
- Men's Raccoon Coats, long hair, dark skins, especially heavy, 53 inches 175.00
- Men's Raccoon Coats, of rich, dark, long haired skins 210.00 and 255.00
- Men's Fur Lined Coats, of fine quality fur with muskrat lining and nutria collar 187.00
- Men's Muskrat Lined Coats, of dark gray Irish frieze, belted model, 46 inches, with otter collar 175.00
- Men's Black Broadcloth Coats, muskrat lined, Persian lamb collar 150.00
- Men's Oxford Gray Coats, muskrat lined, with Hudson seal collar 155.00
- Black Muskrat Coats, let down skins, skunk collar and cuffs, wide border 475.00
- Hudson Seal Coats, selected skins, stone marten trimming, with three skin border 975.00
- Beaver Coat, finest of glossy selected skins, belted model, 43 inches, cut full 525.00
- Muskrat Coat, 32 inches long, very wide Hudson seal collar, border three skins deep 145.00
- Mole Sets, straight scarf and round muff. Fine quality Scotch mole 115.00
- Mink Sets, straight scarf and round muff. Very dark skins 225.00
- Nutria Set, cape collar and canteen muff. Excellent quality nutria 60.00
- Cross Fox Sets, large animal scarf, well marked 185.00

Established a Century

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West—Boston, Mass.

WILSON CHOICE IN GEORGIA IS LEADER

W. J. Harris Polls Three Times the Total Electoral Vote of Four Opponents in Primary Election for National Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—William J. Harris, of Polk County, carried 112 of the 152 counties of this State with a total electoral vote of 284, or three times that of the combined electoral vote of four opponents, in the Georgia primary election for Senator on Sept. 11.

William Schley Howard took second place with 20 counties and a total of 34 electoral votes. Senator Hardwick, the incumbent, at the last tabulation had 18 counties to his credit with a total of 42 electoral votes. Aside from the heavy Harris vote, the features of the primary election were the concentration of the anti-Hardwick vote on one man, the choice of President Wilson, and the negligible total vote polled by Senator Hardwick, the anti-administration candidate.

Col. Guy McLendon, of Atlanta, is leading Judge Strange, the incumbent, in the race for Secretary of State, by a good margin, he having received majorities in 34 counties out of a total of 59, from which the final figures have been received. For attorney, Gen. Clifford Walker, the incumbent, has swept the State over Joe Hill Hall, his opponent, carrying 55 of the 62 counties for which final returns have been reported.

Primary Case in Court

Action in California to Put Republican's Name on Democratic Ticket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The first legal steps to place the name of James Rolph Jr., Mayor of San Francisco, a Republican, at the head of the Democratic ticket for Governor of California at the November election, were taken on Wednesday when attorneys for the Mayor filed a brief with the Supreme Court. The Democratic State Central Committee also met in San Francisco on Wednesday and passed a resolution declaring that Francis J. Heney should be the Democratic nominee for Governor at the coming election.

Confusion in this matter was caused by the fact that at the recent primary election Mr. Rolph, a registered Republican, ran for both the Democratic and Republican nominations, and won the Democratic, but lost the Republican nomination. As the Primary Law declares that a candidate who loses the nomination of his own party may not run as the candidate of another party, the Democratic Party was apparently without a gubernatorial leader. The result of this situation is that the followers of Mayor Rolph are seeking to place him at the head of the Democratic Party, while the party itself, as represented by its state central committee, is attempting to have Francis J. Heney, who ran second for the Democratic nomination, made the nominee of that party.

Leading Democrats charge that liquor and other interests manipulated the registration by having Republicans register as Democrats in an effort to capture the Democratic nomination for Rolph, and many Democrats have announced that they will support the Republican nominee, Gov. William D. Stephens, rather than vote for Mr. Rolph if he is made the Democratic candidate.

Figures From Louisiana

Necessity for Second Primary in State Is Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Virtually final figures on the senatorial vote of Tuesday, established the necessity of a second primary to decide whether Luther E. Hall, former Governor, or Edward J. Gay will occupy the seat vacated by Robert H. Broussard.

Mr. Gay, who was the candidate of the Democratic organization, in New Orleans, carried the city, which is co-equal with the parish of Orleans, by an overwhelming majority, the vote being 21,409 for Gay, 8,148 for Hall and 259 for Overton.

Outside parishes, particularly the northern part of the State, however, went more strongly for Hall, the total vote for the State, with returns practically as they will stand ultimately corrected, being Gay 34,499, Hall 25,246 and Overton 16,568, leaving Gay 7309 short of a majority, whereas earlier returns had put him only 2486 short of victory.

The comparatively light support of Hall in the city was a surprise even to the management of the Gay campaign. The second primary will be held on Oct. 15.

One of the anomalies of the situation is that Gay, who is a believer in state and national prohibition, is being supported by the regular Democratic organization, while Hall, who is a local optionist, but not personally in favor of prohibition, is being largely supported by the Anti-Saloon League, led by Dr. A. W. Turner, and other prohibition organizations.

William La Follette Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—The features in the Republican primaries were the defeat of William La Follette for Congress in the fourth district of Washington, where he was third in the race, and the defeat of Robert Hodge for sheriff of King County. The efforts to defeat these candidates were the only spirited contests in the State. The

former is a cousin to the Wisconsin senator, the latter a former sheriff. At the Seattle city election at the same time, the bonds for \$4,490,000 for the proposed dock and warehouse extensions of the port of Seattle were overwhelmingly approved. General Manager Higley of the port said the work of letting the contracts, assembling the material, and getting the release of creosoted piling now commandeered by the government will be begun at once.

Winner May Be Disqualified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHOENIX, Ariz.—It is thought that Fred Colter, nominated for Governor at the Democratic primary, is not eligible, and that a new candidate will have to be named by the State Democratic Committee that meets on Friday. Mr. Colter is a member of the present State Senate, which, at the regular session raised the salary of the Governor from \$4000 to \$6500. The Arizona constitution provides that no member of a Legislature, during the term for which he shall have been elected, shall be appointed or elected to any civil office of profit or trust under the State, which shall have been created or the emoluments of which have been increased during such term. Mr. Sutter, second in the primary, is in exactly a similar condition, and Mr. Osborn, third, failed to carry his own county. The gravity of the situation is not denied by leading Democratic lawyers.

Gov. Philipp Renominated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Complete official returns from every county of Wisconsin show Governor Philipp won renomination on the Republican ticket by 418 votes over Roy P. Wilcox, the loyalty candidate.

Miss Rankin on New Ticket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin has accepted the nomination for the United States Senate on the new National Party ticket, it was announced on Thursday, when the official count of the primary of Aug. 27 was completed by the State Board of Canvassers. Miss Rankin had been defeated as a Republican candidate.

ALL-YEAR COLLEGE TRAINING COURSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A radical change has been made in the college year to meet the war emergency of training soldiers in collegiate schools. The two-term system is to be replaced by an all-the-year course, divided into terms of three months' duration. The War Department, through the committee on education and special training, is now contracting with the colleges which have been accepted for units of the Students Army Training Corps for nine months of academic work for the student soldiers.

Each college will furnish, with the allied academic subjects, also a war aims course dealing with the underlying issues of the war. This may be a definite course similar to the course already established in the vocational section of the S. A. T. C., or the same purpose may be accomplished by classes in history, government, economics, philosophy or modern literature.

Boston University Training Corps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—President Murlin of Boston University announced, on Friday, the postponement of the opening of the university until Oct. 1, because of the plans to organize a unit of the Students Army Training Corps. Provision is to be made for 700 students in this unit.

COMMITTEE HOLDS TO ONE-MAN CONTROL

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Military Affairs Committee on Friday refused to recede from its advocacy of one-man control of aircraft production, in spite of the letter received on Thursday from Mr. Crowell, Acting Secretary of War, who strongly opposed the new bill creating a department of aircraft with the head of it a Cabinet member. The committee took no definite action on Friday with respect to its course on the bill, but the general opinion was that the measure would be passed in spite of Administration opposition.

SWISS JOURNALISTS TO VISIT AMERICA

PARIS, France (Thursday)—A party of Swiss journalists en route to America was entertained here at luncheon today by James Kerney, director of the Franco-American Committee on Public Information.

Mr. William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, assured them of the warm reception they would receive in the United States. William Martin of Le Journal de Genève and Dr. Feuter of Die Neue Zürcher Zeitung expressed gratitude for the relief brought to Switzerland to relieve the food shortage.

NEW YORK REGISTRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Revised figures, not yet complete, show that 774,131 men registered in New York City on Thursday. Indications are that the State's estimate of 1,350,000 registrants will be filled.

DESCRIPTION OF ST. MIHIEL ATTACK

Early Stages in Assault Against German Salient Recorded in Dispatch From Lorraine—Mr. Baker Witnesses Battle

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE. (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—The allied offensive on the western front for the first time is dominantly American, the French cooperating, and in a military sense it is regarded as a continuing phase of the battle which began early last summer.

Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, with several other notable witnesses the beginning of the battle from the vantage point of a French fort close behind the middle of the line.

The front over which the attack was made was so extended that brilliant bands of vivid light soon stretched from far eastward to westward lighting up the clouds. Soon there began to arise star shells, signal rockets and flares thrown up by the enemy to betray the Americans should they leave their trenches suddenly to begin an infantry attack. To this general color scheme there was soon added a reddish glow as ammunition dumps exploded and buildings were set on fire behind the enemy lines.

The artillery fire decreased a little and German star shells burst with more frequency as 5 o'clock approached, as though the enemy suspected that was the hour set for the infantry attack. More and more ammunition dumps exploded just before 5. The artillery bombardment suddenly reassumed its original intensity. As the sky was beginning to be tinged with dawn it again took on a white look along the horizon. Precisely at 5 o'clock the noise of the guns accompanying the glare of lights stopped and in the sudden silence the Americans went over the top. All along the lines could be heard the clattering of German machine guns and then suddenly the loud noise commenced again when a barrage was laid down to protect the soldiers as they approached the German trenches.

Into the battle had been brought all the elements of modern warfare, while the artillery was playing its rôle, the tank crews worked over their machines preparatory to taking their part in the biggest "show" the Americans had given.

There was no question of aerial supremacy, or should not be. French planes and French airmen supplemented the American forces, and daylight saw them already in operation. It rained in the night, and the early hours of the morning did not afford the least opportunity for the aviators, but despite the mist the squadrons appeared with the dawn, ready for observation of the defense and for the offensive combat.

There was a high wind during the day, but the balloons were able to remain up for observation. One American balloon broke away and drifted eastward. One of the German balloons was aloft near St. Mihiel, but it remained up only about five minutes.

The smoke screen the American gunners placed about Montsec appears to have been successful in preventing the enemy observation from that commanding point.

While heavy attacks were being made on the north and south lines of the St. Mihiel sector, a force around the point of the angle was insuring a series of raids, rushing far into the sides of the German body. The strength of the Germans is not known, but it is certain there are at least seven divisions in the salient. The enemy collected a quantity of stores in the sector and will doubtless attempt to remove them.

The front under attack was about 43 miles in length. The French were in the line at allotted points, but the distribution of the forces was such that wherever the Germans turned they faced American troops.

Just how much the Germans were

surprised by the offensive in a sector so long inactive is uncertain. It seems not improbable, however, that they had noticed the indications given for many days past that some new plan was being adopted. The mobilization of the big force was accomplished, however, almost wholly in night marches, the men slipping from other sectors into positions in front of the enemy here, oftentimes without even the population of the districts through which they passed being aware of the movement.

The guns that opened the artillery preparations at 1 o'clock continued for four hours to hammer the Germans, not alone their near-by positions but almost every crossroad village and town within range. The roads over which the enemy might bring up reinforcements or retreat were broken up with high explosives.

The artillery attack was carefully planned, every battery commander having painstakingly registered long in advance the objectives of his guns. The full effect of the terrific bombardment could not be observed, but there is little doubt that it had an immense effect in interfering with the defensive work of the big German force in the salient.

After the American artillery had reached a drumfire intensity the American soldiers went over the top behind a barrage, singing loudly, "Where Do We Go From Here, Boys?" The American attack was developed by a succession of surprise attacks at a great number of points, in which the enemy's lines were penetrated.

Those elements which reached the second German line of defense met with little resistance. The Americans blew up a number of blockhouses, machine-gun pits and munitions depots.

The German artillery fire at first was violent but it fell off rapidly. The enemy losses are reported to have been heavy.

Of the first 8000 prisoners taken, 3500 were captured in one district near Montsec by an American division. Among the prisoners was Major Schmesig, a Count. He and his staff had their baggage packed and were waiting to be captured.

In a majority of cases the prisoners put up comparatively little resistance before surrendering. In many instances the detachments which had escaped the barrage in their trenches and dugouts made a perfunctory resistance with their machine guns and then threw up their hands.

A detachment of about 200 Germans at the foot of a little hill was ordered to charge the Americans who were advancing down the slope. The Americans were ordered by their captain to retreat. They did but only over the awaited rush of the enemy, and brow of the hill. Here, lying flat, they received them with the bayonet. It was soon over. All the Germans were either killed or captured.

Number of Prisoners Increases

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE METZ FRONT (Friday)—The number of prisoners and guns captured by the French and American forces on the St. Mihiel salient is constantly increasing. The advance is continuing everywhere and all objectives are being attained according to schedule.

One tank captured an entire battery of field guns, five machine guns and 75 men. Sergeant Graham sitting on top of the tank during the operations. Several heavy guns were included among those captured.

Some batteries were taken from positions still camouflaged. Refugees are being sent from several cities after remaining in them during the German occupation of four years.

CINCINNATI POLICEMEN STRIKE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

CINCINNATI, O.—One hundred and eleven policemen of the second relief refused to report for duty at 3 o'clock on Friday when the first relief went off. This was in response to their vote of a strike for higher pay taken earlier in the day. In some districts not a man reported.

PRESIDENT ISSUES STRIKE ULTIMATUM

(Continued from page one)

decision approved by presidential proclamation. With my consent the War Department has taken over the plant and the business for the company to secure continuity in the production and to prevent industrial disturbance.

"It is of the highest importance to secure compliance with reasonable rules and procedure for the settlement of industrial disputes. Having exercised a drastic remedy with recalcitrant employers it is my duty to use means equally well adapted to the end with lawless and faithless employees.

"Therefore I desire that you return to work and abide by the award. If you refuse each one of you will be barred from employment in any war industry from the time the strike occurred for a period of one year. During that time the United States Employment Service will decline to obtain employment for you in any war industry elsewhere in the United States, as well as under the War and Navy departments, the Shipping Board, the Railway Administration and all government agencies and draft boards will be instructed to reject any claim for exemption based on your alleged usefulness in war production.

"Sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON."

(Signed)

Pistol Makers Taken Over

Smith & Wesson Company's Stand Outcome of Its Recent Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Springfield, Mass. Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The announcement in press dispatches from Washington that the War Department has taken over the plant of the Smith & Wesson Company, pistol manufacturers engaged exclusively on government contracts, is held to indicate that the company has allowed this step to be taken as the only possible outcome of its recent statement that it would prefer government operation to acceptance of the findings of the War Labor Board, which sent its representative, Maj. B. H. Gitchell, here after the company and its striking employees became deadlocked in July.

Some 1200 of the nearly 1500 employees walked out when the company refused to deal with them collectively in their demands for union recognition, more pay, shorter hours and general improvement in working conditions. The strikers, after being out 10 days, returned to work on July

22, the step being one of the conditions imposed by the War Labor Board representative on taking up the controversy.

The findings of the board emphasizing the right of collective bargaining by the employees, one of the points at issue which the company had strongly opposed. The company, on Sept. 6, announced the adoption of a basic eight-hour day with time and one-half pay for overtime, based on average weekly wages.

The Smith & Wesson Company antedates the Civil War, and is now carried on by the descendants of Daniel B. Wesson, one of its founders.

Strikers Delay Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Bridgeport, Conn. Bureau

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Refusing to accept press reports of President Wilson's order that they return to work, 4000 striking machinists, at a meeting on Friday afternoon, voted to adjourn until Monday before taking any action upon his proclamation.

When the assemblage opened at the Casino, the strikers were told by lodge officials that no information of any kind had been received from Washington. "Cowboy Preacher" Davis, an evangelist, addressed the workers, advising them to "back water" and return to their tasks in the munitions shops. The session was about to be adjourned when Samuel Lavit, business agent, was called up on the telephone by Captain Fitzpatrick, an ordinance officer attached to the Bridgeport bureau. Captain Fitzpatrick informed Mr. Lavit that the message to the striking machinists was to be printed in evening newspapers throughout the country, although no copy was at hand for use of the machinists at their afternoon meeting. Mr. Lavit advised the machinists not to take stock in newspaper stories.

FRANCHISE BILL IN THE PRUSSIAN DIET

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The government is firmly decided to dissolve the Prussian Diet, if no agreement is reached in the Franchise Reform question, according to Der Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin.

Count von Hertling, the Chancellor, however, will shortly summon various party leaders for a conference, the article continues, and every effort will be made to find a solution to the question. It adds that the Herrenhaus will be given full opportunity to consider the question, despite attempted "terroristic methods," plainly referring to the Social Democratic Party's published demand that the Diet be dissolved immediately. It appears likely that a decision will not be reached for a fortnight or more.

REGISTRATION DAY RESULTS COMING IN

Local Board No. 3 of District of Columbia First to Report—Two Philadelphia Boards Are Next and One From New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The work of tabulating the results of the registration of Thursday, Sept. 12, will begin immediately. Unofficial reports received up to noon on Friday indicate that the registration was conducted everywhere throughout the United States without untoward incidents of any kind. In several states the actual registration appears to have exceeded the estimated quotas. Projected returns from Arkansas, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin indicate that the registration will exceed the estimates for those states by about 8.5 per cent.

Local board No. 3, of the District of Columbia, was the first to report, and gave a total of 4217.

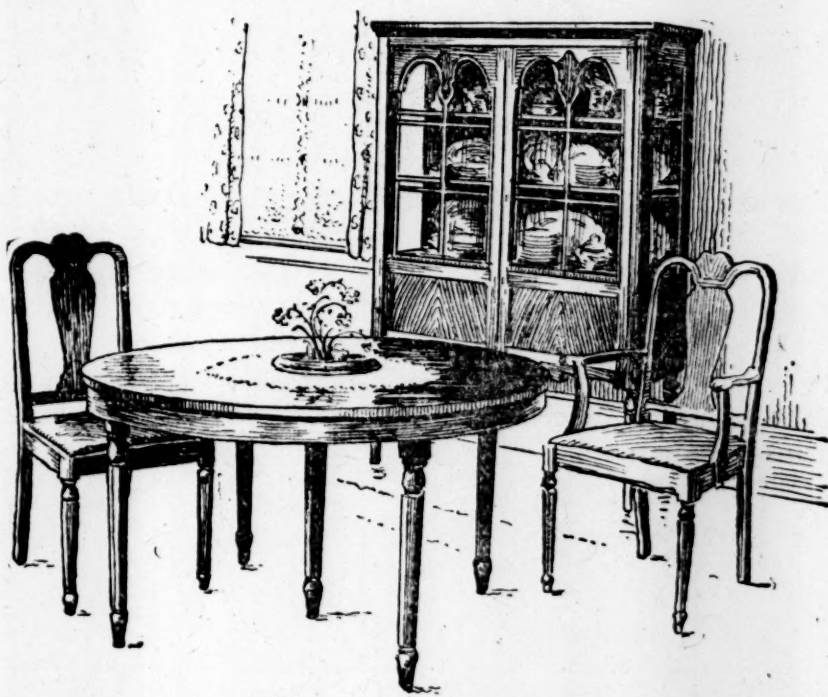
Hoping to be the first to reach Washington, Dr. Sallon, chairman, and Secretary Heymann of local board No. 39, and Samuel J. Buck, chairman of local board No. 40, both of Philadelphia, brought their reports to Washington by train on Thursday night, and called at the provost marshal-general's office early on Friday morning. Their reports, with serial numbers complete, showed a registration of 3748 for local board No. 39 and 5425 for local board No. 40.

The fourth to report was local board No. 157 of New York City, Dr. N. Gordon, chairman, who also sent messengers by train to Washington with his report, which showed a registration of 3319.

A force of 20 volunteer stenographers, working steadily throughout the day, enabled this board to complete its report within five minutes after the registration booths in that district closed at 9 p. m.

General Crowder and Col. Charles B. Warren, senior officer under General Crowder, in charge of the registration, personally inspected the system employed by local board No. 3, of the District of Columbia, of which Postmaster Merritt Chance is chairman, and which was the first board to report. Under the plan employed by this board copies of the registration cards were made and serial numbers assigned to cards as registration proceeded.

Buy "Fighting Fourth" Liberty Bonds—Buy Early—



War Time Economy

Points clearly to these plain facts:—

- That the entire industrial world has been revolutionized.
- That factories, skilled workers and transportation are "under orders."
- That it is, therefore, the part of wisdom to buy only what is needed and to buy now.

Anticipating these war time conditions, Paine prepared liberally to supply the need for inexpensive yet worthwhile furniture.

As exemplifying this war time economy, they point to the Dining Room Suite suggested by the illustration—thoroughly well built of English mahogany, in strikingly graceful design; sideboard 60x24 inches, extension table with 54-inch top, china cabinet, serving table, one arm chair and five side chairs, the 10 pieces now for \$350.

Other Furniture, also Rugs and Draperies, presented now at relatively low prices.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street near Boylston, Boston



A New Fall Boot

Exclusive with Thayer McNeil Company

ILLUSTRATION shows its style lines—a very fine, smart-looking high-cut lace boot, with rich Brown Russia Calf vamp, Gray Buck top and leather Cuban heel.

Why an Early Selection Is Advisable

Government restrictions make it impossible for us to duplicate present styles. Conservation and economy in buying shoes are intelligently served by purchasing the best.

Mail orders filled. Catalogue on request. Free delivery anywhere in United States.

Thayer McNeil Company

47 Temple Pl.—BOSTON, MASS.—15 West St.

BRITISH RECORD IN IRELAND EXAMINED

Mr. Standish O'Grady, the Historian, Touches Upon the Misconception That Ireland Has Been Oppressed for Centuries

Specialty written for The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—"It has frequently been alleged by Irish patriots that for seven centuries Ireland has been groaning under the tyranny of England," writes Mr. Standish O'Grady, the well-known Irish historian. "This is a fair illustration of our national infirmity of saying anything true or false that seems to give a vent to the passion which possesses our soul. The anti-English passion is just now raging amongst a good many of us Irish, and this absurd pronouncement, delivered with energy, supplies a quite lyrical expression to that passion. There is something filling, satisfactory, and enlarging in the phrase and its idea. Seven centuries groaning under Saxon oppression! How satisfactory it must be to a people very poetical and rhetorical and who love to remember and enlarge upon grievances! Why, the Poles are not in it with us here. They can only brag of two centuries of oppression, while our proud boast is of seven full centuries; to be accurate, 746 years counting from the Norman Conquest, when the groaning is supposed to have begun. The wonder is that after such a mighty spell of lamentation we are still able to groan at all, and even able to groan with such a prodigious volume of sound that our situation has almost taken captive the ear of the world. We have all read in English history of the Groans of the Britons, the famous letter written to Rome when our ancestors the Milesian-Irish were devastating Britain and sweeping the young Britons into Irish captivity and slavery. If the modern British were as poetical and rhetorical as ourselves they might, on this score, fill the world's ear too with counter-charges against the ferocious and blood-thirsty Irish. The seven centuries of oppression, in fact, is a shameless, impudent, mistatement of the facts of Anglo-Irish history. We have a very modern political party eager but unable to set up in Ireland a government of their own, and in pursuance of their propaganda this very modern party has been continually falsifying Anglo-Irish history, seeking to prove that England has always been a brutal tyrant and Ireland a suffering saint. They are never answered, and the more the pity. But the nation as a whole instinctively feels that that view is false. They only succeed in affecting imaginative young people, and those only while they are still raw, new to life, and inexperienced.

"If we take a passing glimpse of Irish history, one great fact is noticeable which seems to govern all the relations between Ireland and England. The Irish, like other famous peoples, the Greeks of old and the Hebrews or Jews of old, though endowed with many gifts and graces have been by nature poorly equipped with the political virtues and political genius. We have been always, for example, quite famous as a military race, but we have not shown any political genius. Had we excelled in the political art, the art of living together, of combining for good public purposes, of loyally obeying and wisely commanding, we would long since have been in command of the British Isles, with Ireland as the head and heart of the United Kingdom. That, by the way, not separation and independence, was Wolf Tone's impossible dream.

"When in the year 1172 King Henry II came to Ireland with an army to take possession of the island which had already been granted to him by his Holiness the Pope, instead of rejecting him, as we were might have done, had we been so inclined, the whole Irish nation, the Kings and Chieftains, the seaports and walled towns and all the powerful and independent monasteries accepted King Henry as their sovereign lord. It was a national revolution precipitated by his arrival. In fact the whole country was tired of the never-ending wars, devastations and fighting of the half dozen royal families struggling for supremacy, a state of things that had lasted for centuries. The O'Donnells, the O'Neills, the O'Melaghins, the O'Rourkes, the O'Briens, the O'Connors, were all so stout and warlike that they could not be conquered or ruled, neither was any of them able to conquer and to rule the rest. The modern patriot may groan over this transaction, indeed has groaned over it a good deal, though so many of us derive our names and lineage from Henry's earls and barons, amongst whom he now proceeded to divide the country. Obviously, so long as Ireland supported and maintained that Norman régime there could have been no groaning about the oppression of England, and Ireland did so support it for centuries. The loyalty of Ireland to that settlement was finally proved in the Fourteenth Century. Then the Bruce, Robert and Edward, invaded the country with a great Scottish army, inviting the Irish to rebel against their liege lord, Edward II. The Bruce did succeed in filling the country with confusion, but eventually Ireland herself defeated and threw out the Scots and reestablished the Dominion of the Crown. Thence, to the time of the Tudor conquest of the great chiefs and earls, no one in Ireland denied that the King of England was his rightful lord.

"With regard to these Tudor wars often savagely conducted, and on both sides, it is to be remarked that always the weight of the Irish nation was swung into the scale on the side of the Crown, although it is not stated in any



Standish O'Grady

The Irish historian, who writes protesting against the assertion that Ireland has "groaned for seven centuries" under English rule

patriotic history that the Tudor princes, especially Queen Elizabeth, not only permitted but compelled the lords of Ireland to maintain armed men always ready for their service for the suppression of her domestic and foreign foes, this is a great historical fact which is shamelessly ignored by this very modern and dishonest party. Ireland, an armed nation, sustained the cause of the Tudor princes which they felt also to be Ireland's cause, and carried that cause on to victory. And the reason is plain. Ireland, left considerably to herself by the Plantagenet kings, and supplied with abundant opportunities of erecting a stable, solid and independent Irish nation, was unable to do so; but on the contrary, she erected some 60 independent chief-ships, so that the subsequent wars and devastations were worse than those which prevailed before the Norman Conquest.

"As to the Tudor conquest of the chieftains, it is further to be remarked that in a Parliament attended by all the lords, chiefs, and other great men of the island, Ireland unanimously conferred the title of King upon Henry VIII in substitution of his previous title of dominus or lord, and an equally representative Parliament held by Sir John Perrott (1555) confirmed the authority of Queen Elizabeth and sustained her policy.

"Not much groaning so far, evidently. "I have myself explained the why and how of all this very carefully in the preface to *Pacata Hibernia* (Downey's Edition). About the fact there is no doubt whatever. Ireland so far from groaning under English oppression supported those Tudor princes and carried their cause on to final victory. In fact the Norman so-called conquest was an internal Irish revolution aimed at the suppression, with the assistance of Henry II, of anarchical Irish kings. The so-called Tudor conquest was similarly an Irish revolution aimed at the suppression of a crowd of tyrannical and anarchical chieftains and great lords. So then, that is through four centuries, there has been no groaning at all."

SPANISH ECONOMIC CONGRESS ASSEMBLES

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The economic congresses, as they are called, being joint assemblies of all the various societies and corporations in any way associated with commercial, industrial and financial affairs, dealing with the economics of production and distribution, which are held in Spain, are useful and well-organized gatherings which accomplish work of much value, following the system of dividing themselves up into special sections on the occasion of their meetings for the detailed study of particular subjects and report thereon. The last congress was held in Valencia last year and was a conspicuous success. It was then agreed, upon the petition of Señor Diego Gomez, president of the Seville Chamber of Commerce, that the next gathering should take place in 1918 at Seville, and arrangements for it are already on foot.

There is a particular appropriateness in the venue, for next year will mark the fourth centenary of the first voyage round the world, which was accomplished by Magellan in 1519, making the start from Seville. Having regard to the circumstances, the Seville Chamber of Commerce is extending the scope of the invitations to the congress and is inviting not only all the economic bodies of Spain, and particularly the chambers of commerce, but also the chambers of all the American peoples. At the same time it is hoped that there will be a further celebration in connection with this congress, which will open on Oct. 12, namely the Fiesta de la Raza, which has been decided on by the government in association with the South American republics and at which all the latter will be strongly and officially represented at what it is hoped will be one of the most remarkable celebrations of racial extension, development, and achievement that have ever taken place. Also it is hoped that this joint and fraternal consideration of economic questions, of such supreme consequence to

the nations now, which consequence, it is believed, will even be enhanced by then, will result in much practical benefit to Spain and the countries of North and South America.

From next November to the following May there are to be monthly meetings at the Seville Chamber of Commerce for the special study of economic subjects, and various personages of much celebrity for their association with economic questions are being invited to attend from different parts of Spain. The president of the chamber has had interviews with the Premier, the Foreign Minister, and the Minister of Public Works with regard to the scheme and arrangements for the congress next year, and they have all warmly thanked him for the initiative he has taken in this matter and have assured him that all possible official and personal assistance will be given.

ANTI-ALIEN MEASURES URGED IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—A petition bearing nearly 1,000,000 signatures, which when placed together will, it is estimated, be two miles long, has been organized by the National Party for presentation to the Prime Minister.

The growing public demand for the adoption of stronger measures with regard to alien enemies was expressed at a meeting recently held in Hyde Park. One of the speakers in condemning the government's treatment of this question and the recently passed Anti-Aliens Bill said that when the enemy alien was not an active spy he was the preacher of defeatism, a fomenter of pacifism, and a financier of strikes.

Mr. Reginald Wilson said that the best method would have been to have interned all aliens and then given them the opportunity of applying for release. Under the present method enemy aliens had weeks before being interned in which to arrange for the carrying on of their businesses or their spy systems, and they were notified four days before the date of internment. He read a letter from Sir John Butcher M. P., a member of the Aliens Advisory Committee which explained that it would be quite impossible to hold their sittings in public. They obtained valuable evidence from the police reports and from all kinds of private sources, which they would never get if the proceedings were held in public.

A resolution was carried calling for the immediate internment of all aliens and their deportation at the end of the war, and declaring that all enemy businesses should be finally wound up and not reopened; that all naturalization certificates should be canceled and new ones issued only to those who could prove their loyalty; that all naturalized aliens should use their own family name, and that the naturalization laws should be revised to establish the ideal of: Britain for the British.

INLAND REVENUE APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The King has approved the appointment of Mr. N. F. Warren Fisher, C. B., to be chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue on the retirement of Sir Edmund Nott-Bower, K. C. B., and of Mr. H. P. Hamilton, C. B., to be deputy chairman in succession to Mr. Warren Fisher.

ELEMENTS IN INDIA REFORM MOVEMENT

Diverse Attitudes Toward the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme Have Been Adopted by Extremists and Moderate Parties

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—When it was announced in the House of Commons that the British Government was too busy with the war to consider the scheme of Indian reforms jointly drawn up by the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford and Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State, there was a considerable feeling of relief on the part of the European element, and also of what may be described as the moderate group among Indian politicians. Both of these groups have expressed themselves as opposed to the discussion of political changes during the war, and both have been filled with uneasiness at the prospect of sweeping changes, introduced at the instance of British politicians who have only a superficial acquaintance with India, and hurried through Parliament without adequate discussion of them in India itself. The announcement referred to appeared to these groups to safeguard them from this particular risk, and they accordingly welcomed the further announcement that Mr. Montagu's proposals were to be published shortly, with a view to full and adequate discussion of them both in India and in England.

The attitude of what has come to be known as the "extremist" body among the Indian nationalists differs sensibly from the above. They resent the plea that the British War Cabinet has no time at present to devote to Indian affairs. They suspect, indeed, that this plea is a mere excuse for evading a troublesome task. This resentful tendency is increased by a prevailing belief, so strong in some quarters that it amounts to a positive conviction, that the scheme of reforms, when it comes to be laid upon the table, will be found to be much less sweeping than they would wish it to be. So powerfully have the extremists, or rather, to give them the name they have themselves adopted, the Home Rulers, been influenced by this conviction, that they have held a number of meetings, in Calcutta and elsewhere, in anticipation of the presentation of the reform scheme, and at these meetings they have formally resolved to work for the "complete and early realization" of the ideal of Home Rule for India, "at the cost of whatever sacrifices it may demand, by every legal and constitutional means."

In opening the recent conference at Bombay in connection with the second Indian war loan, Lord Willingdon, Governor of the presidency, adopted an attitude toward the Home Rulers which has evoked much criticism, and has been approved or condemned entirely on party lines.

From reading their speeches, said His Excellency, the position of these gentlemen (the Home Rulers) seems to be this: "We quite realize the gravity of the situation; we are all anxious to help, but unless Home Rule is promised within a given number of years, unless other various assurances are given us with regard to other matters, we do not think we can stir the imagination of the people, and we cannot hope for a successful issue to the recruiting campaign." "If I have fairly stated their position," proceeded Lord Willingdon, "I must honestly confess that I don't think their help will be of any active character. These gentlemen must be perfectly well aware that no promises of the kind they seem to desire can possibly be given. They know very well that the whole question of political reforms is now in the hands of the British Cabinet, and that it is quite impossible for the Viceroy or anyone else to give such a promise as they desire. . . . I can accept no uncertain, no half-hearted assistance at this juncture, and with the recollection of those speeches fresh in my mind I ask these gentlemen to put aside their doubts and difficulties, and as loyal citizens of the British Empire sincerely anxious for the success of the allied cause, to join with us all wholeheartedly and unreservedly, and do nothing by speech, writing or action in any way to prejudice the success of our campaign."

This speech was delivered at Government House, Bombay, where the war conference was being held, and the Home Rule Party in Bombay and in other parts of India held that Lord Willingdon had done wrong in inviting Home Rulers to his house, and then insulting them. The other side took exactly the opposite view, considering that the Governor of Bombay had cleared the air by his plain speaking. Shortly after Lord Willingdon had delivered the above speech, B. G.

Tilak addressed the conference. Mr. Tilak is a remarkable man, a Mahatma Brahmin, like Mr. Gokhale, but whose views have on more than one occasion come into such conflict with those of government as to have compelled him to pass several years of his life in prison and in exile. Mr. Tilak, in addressing the conference, whose immediate business was the war loan, made some references to the political situation, and was instantly checked by the Governor, who was in the chair. Mr. Tilak attempted to discuss the propriety of the remarks he had made, but finding himself ruled out of order, declared that he declined to speak any further, and almost immediately left the meeting, followed by most of the Home Rulers present. These subsequently formally withdrew from participation in the war loan propaganda, and the incident has since furnished the Home Rule Party with an additional grievance.

There has just come into existence in Calcutta a body called the National Liberal League, which numbers among its sponsors a number of well-known noblemen and gentlemen, capitalists of industry like the Maharaja of Cochin Bazar, and Sir R. N. Mookerjee, lawyers like Sir B. C. Mitter, and educationists like Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari and Sir Nil Ratan Sircar. The league sets forth its aims and objects as follows:

(1) The attainment of responsible government by India as an integral part of the British Empire in the quickest possible time by methodical and orderly progress.

(2) The promotion of an Indian nationality by fostering a patriotic spirit of unity among the different classes and communities of the people.

(3) The advancement of the moral and material progress of the Indian people.

(4) The attainment by the people of India of a system of government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire, and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members—objects to be achieved by constitutional means, by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration, and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organizing the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country, as set forth in Article 1 of the constitution of the Indian National Congress.

The methods by which these objects are to be attained are:

1. The establishment and promotion of constitutional movements for steady and ordered progress.
2. The promotion of national unity by removing class distinctions and communal jealousies.
3. The dissemination through the people of education and knowledge of sanitation.
4. The education of women and the education and improvement of the status of the backward classes.
5. The development of the intellectual, economic, industrial and agricultural resources of the country by organized efforts.
6. The creation of informed opinion in the country by the dissemination of correct facts and ideas related to all subjects connected with current Indian problems.
7. The encouragement of the serious and dispassionate study of public questions.
8. The political education of electorates.
9. Helping to establish union committees and cooperative credit societies wherever possible.
10. Cooperation with the government, so far as possible, and opposition when necessary.

The National Liberal League has been well received by all parties. The European press hails it as an indication that the sober and moderate elements in Indian public life are asserting themselves, and organizing so as to exercise a greater influence in affairs than they have hitherto done. On the other hand, the Home Rule press professes to regard it as a question to the ranks of the forces which are making for self-government, and considers that it is impossible to have too many organizations having this end in view.

ITALIAN ADMIRAL AND U-BOAT SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Admiral Del Bono, in an interview appearing in the *Tribuna*, expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the progress made in dealing with the attacks of enemy submarines upon Italian shipping. Alluding to the necessity for Italian ships to carry supplies to the expeditionary forces in Albania, Macedonia, Palestine, Lybia, and Eritrea, and to the conditions prevalent in the Mediterranean which, with its numerous inlets, straits, bays, and narrow passages is especially favorable to submarine warfare, he declared the situation could hardly be more comely. He pointed out the great decrease in the amount of Italian shipping lost in the corresponding periods between April and June in the years 1917 and 1918, notwithstanding that this covered the time occupied by the Austrian offensive on the Piave, whereas such operations were generally marked by an intensification of the submarine campaign, and this had been the case during the Austrian offensive in the previous autumn.

The Minister for the Navy considered that the progressively increasing failure of the submarine campaign was due to a variety of causes, as to some of which nothing could be made public. It was due, in part, he said, to the ever-increasing vigilance maintained by the Italian navy, and to the captains and crews engaged in the arduous work of protecting marine traffic. The progress made in the organization of their anti-submarine defense, which, starting from practically nothing, had in less than two years increased to a remarkable extent, had also done much, together with the provision of the great amount of mechanical means needed in anti-submarine warfare which had been accomplished by Italian industry.

Certain waters liable to be invaded by enemy submarines had been barred by underwater contrivances, Admiral Del Bono said, adding that the greater degree of surveillance exercised over suspected persons had also made it more difficult for the enemy to carry out treacherous designs, while during the last few months numerous losses had been inflicted on the enemy submarines by the Italian Navy. He paid a high tribute to the courage and coolness displayed by the captains and men of the mercantile marine and to their behavior when attacked by enemy submarines, often not only safeguarding their own vessels, but obliging the enemy to retire after having sustained some damage. In some cases, Admiral Del Bono said, the brave men of the mercantile marine had preferred to sink their vessels rather than let them fall into the hands of the foe. Some day, he remarked, the Italian public would learn the many episodes in which the purest heroism had been displayed which would make them proud of their mercantile marine.

The Minister for the Navy went on to give details of the successful exploits carried out recently in connection with the submarine warfare, including the sinking, by means of the employment of special nets which he would not describe, of two large enemy submarines, the greater part of the crew and officers of one of these being taken prisoners.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST GERMAN U-BOAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The latest information to reach England through neutral sources shows that the effectiveness of the anti-submarine operations undertaken by the allied navies is being brought home daily to the German naval authorities.

Not a week passes—according to a Scandinavian correspondent—but what submarines fail to return to their bases; while others practically stagger home, badly damaged and necessitating extensive repairs in the dockyards; and the emergency repair depots which have had to be set up in order that the U-boat force may be kept up to strength. The damage to U-boats alone has proved a severe strain upon the resources of the Ger-

man naval establishments, and it has been necessary to draft into the shipyards a large amount of civilian labor, and to take from among the prisoners of war any man who has any knowledge of shipyard work. From the Belgian shipyards and engineering works, men have been transferred to Germany, while others have been set to work at the repair bases at Ostend, Bruges, and Zebruggen in consequence of the strain on the submarine service. This strain has been particularly acute since the beginning of February of this year and has been increasingly felt in consequence of the growing U-boat losses and of the demands on other engineering establishments for the building of tanks, and so forth, for the western front.

According to the correspondent in one month alone a large number of submarines were reported to have failed to return to their bases, while at one port no fewer than six vessels returned so badly damaged that they had to be immediately dry docked and practically refitted, work which took so much time as to cause congestion in that particular area. The correspondent also states that the condition in which the crews return has caused considerable anxiety. The strain of having to remain under water for very extended periods and being hunted by aircraft, torpedo-boat destroyers, motor boats, trawlers and other auxiliary craft, particularly during the fine weather which was experienced in April and May, has had a marked effect upon the personnel, and has necessitated increased periods of rest for both officers and men. This assertion by the correspondent is to some extent borne out by the report, which appeared in the issue of *Die Münchener Neueste Nachrichten* for May 29, of a lecture by Commander Rose, whose name as a German submarine commander is well known. This officer told an audience at Munich that the moral effect of the British "Wasserbombe" (water bombs or depth charges) was great, particularly on an inexperienced crew in consequence of the "hellish din of their explosion." This is the first German admission of the fact that inexperienced crews are employed on German submarines, but it lends added significance to the statement made by another U-boat commander that a great many of the German submarine losses were due to the fact that many of the crews are not properly trained, some going to sea within six weeks of entering the service. As this commander put it, to send men to sea after such a short period of training to face present-day conditions, is like taking a forced plant out of a hothouse and putting it in a northeast wind.

DR. J. J. FINDLAY ACCEPTS OFFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The announcement is made that Dr. J. J. Findlay, M. A., professor of education at the University of Manchester, has accepted an invitation to become director of education at Salonika, made by the Y. M. C. A. universities committee. It is hoped that during the autumn and winter a comprehensive system of classes and lectures will be arranged. Professor Findlay, who has had wide practical experience as a teacher of boys, will leave for Salonika shortly. The committee is also instituting work on the lines of communication in Italy, similar to that recently undertaken in France by Sir Henry Hadow.

GASOLINE FROM GAS WELLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—D. B. Dowling of the Geological Survey of Ottawa, who with C. Stott, inspector of gas, from Vancouver, has spent the past fortnight testing the gasoline from various wells in the Black Diamond field, states that the oil wells of this field will contribute one quart of gasoline from every 1000 cubic feet of gas, thus alleviating considerably the threatened shortage of gasoline. While all figures have been sent to Ottawa for complete analysis, experiments have been sufficient to warrant this statement. The proportion is considered a very satisfactory one, although there have been instances in American fields where the percentage has been larger.

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MR. CREEL REPLIES TO DR. VAN TYNE

He Claims That He Objected to Certain Parts of Suppressed Book on the War and That Corrections Were Promised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, who wrote the introduction to the book "Two Thousand Questions and Answers About the War," now withdrawn from publication and attacked by Dr. Claude H. Van Tyne of the National Security League as German propaganda, has written to the league protesting against "the singular dishonesty and even indecency of this publicity."

As far back as June 26, Mr. Creel says he wrote to Dr. Albert Shaw of the Review of Reviews declaring that "the whole book, as it struck him, was so false, so dishonest, so fundamentally untrue that Germany was entirely responsible for the war and that it was a war of self-defense on the part of the liberal nations. The letter expressed the hope that before a second edition was published Dr. Shaw would confer with Mr. Creel."

Word from Washington is to the effect that Mr. Creel says that the book, instead of being without responsible authorship, bore the imprint of the Review of Reviews. He says that on June 26 he wrote Dr. Albert Shaw of the Review of Reviews in part as follows:

"While it is true that I glanced through the proofs of 'Two Thousand Questions and Answers About the War' before I wrote my foreword, it is equally true that I relied less upon my hasty reading than upon my absolute faith in you."

Dr. Shaw promised instant correction and revision, along the lines of specific objections listed by Mr. Creel, declaring that because the book had been based upon advance sheets from the son of William T. Stead the editors had not given it the necessary searching scrutiny.

Mr. Creel says he then took up the matter with George H. Doran, publisher, who agreed to stop the sale till the contents were satisfactory to Mr. Creel.

Mr. Creel concludes: "Because there was not the slightest evidence of any premeditated pro-Germanism in the matter because the good faith and true Americanism of all the parties in the controversy were so obvious, and because the book itself had been stopped, and a new edition under way, I avoided all publicity in the matter, out of my desire to work no injustice to any one."

"All these facts were laid before Prof. Van Tyne of your organization. By his careful suppression of them in the story that he gave to the press, I am led to believe that his sense of honor is somewhat subordinated to his weakness for a little cheap notoriety."

In reply, Dr. Van Tyne says the fact that the book has been withdrawn does not change the fact that Mr. Creel wrote a full-page complimentary introduction to a book filled with German propaganda. "He either," says Dr. Van Tyne, "in an unscholarly and dishonest way, wrote a favorable introduction to a book which he had not carefully read, or his mind was so biased toward pro-German thinking that he read the book and was unaware of the poison of Prussianism which pervaded it. The fact that it was later suppressed does not excuse him. He does not admit that he wrote to Dr. Shaw asking that the work be suppressed as first published, only after protests had come from various sources against the pro-German character of the book, and by writing the letter he only escaped one form of the dilemma, namely, that his mind had a pro-German bias."

PROTEST OF GREEKS TO ENTENTE LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—The executive of the Central Committee of Unredeemed Greeks at Athens have addressed a letter to Mr. Arthur Henderson, secretary of the British Labor Party, and M. Albert Thomas, the prominent French Socialist, in which they express their grief and astonishment that, at the socialistic labor conference in London, no reference to the Greek element was made in the settlement of the ethnological problems in the Balkans.

Speaking for the whole Greek population living under the cruel yoke of Turks and Bulgarians in Macedonia, Thrace and Asia Minor, the Central Committee of the Unredeemed Greeks says:

"During the present great and terrible struggle the Greek element of Macedonia, Thrace and Asia Minor has never ceased offering sacrifices in defense of liberty and civilization. Taking into due consideration the losses in life and wealth, the Greek element has sustained from the two barbarian states, Turkey and Bulgaria, we dare say Hellenism has suffered in proportion greater catastrophes than any other belligerent nation, of which catastrophes, however, the honorable members of the labor socialistic conference seem to be unaware."

"Considering the above-mentioned facts, it is in reality astonishing and most surprising that the labor socialistic conference not only omitted to mention even the name of the Greek element and its rights upon lands where for centuries it has lived and flourished, but by propositions and decisions referring to the settlement of the Balkan affairs, the conference seems to have shown a delicate care and attention that the respective aspirations of Turkey and Bulgaria on lands which they have gained by sword and fire and by most

CANADIAN LAWYERS MEET IN MONTREAL

Sir James Aikins, K. C., Gives Warning Against the Careless Admission of Aliens to Citizenship in the Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Eminent lawyers from every part of the Dominion gathered in Montreal for the meeting of the Canadian Bar Association, the congress lasting for three days. Sir James Aikins, K. C., Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, founder and president of the association, presided. Three distinguished guests were centers of attention. They were Dr. Tsunejuro Miyaoaka, of the Bar of Japan, Maitre Frederic Allain, a leading member of the Paris Bar, and the Hon. Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia, who came to represent the American Bar.

Before the legal congress proper, an important step in legal procedure was taken when commissioners duly appointed from every province, met and constituted themselves an organization under the name of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniformity of Laws throughout Canada. Sir James Aikins was elected president.

Sir James Aikins, in his opening address to the Bar Association, said that the war had made evident many perils threatening the nations which admit into citizenship too carelessly aliens of ideas and ideals foreign to those of the great body of native citizens. He emphasized his conviction that after the war, Canada should not allow, within her own boundaries, the same civil rights to all peoples of all countries as to her own citizens, even when these aliens were of the Caucasian race.

"Canada and the United States, he said, 'have erred in this respect, and this war has torn off the veil and more fully disclosed the ugly fact. Even before the war that error was made manifest in industrial dissensions, in the ignorant and too often corrupt use of the franchise and failure to understand the privileges and responsibilities of our free institutions and government, in the denationalizing and too frequently demoralizing force of undesirable aliens. Detached by distance from their own people they generally are all for self and none for the adopted nation.'

"In Canada," said Sir James, "there are two languages, English and French. No others should be recognized as Canadian. Accordingly, a good class of immigrant from France would readily be absorbed in Quebec, and from the United States in the English-speaking provinces of Canada. 'People coming from a foreign government, seeking asylum, should terminate their allegiance to that government, abandon the ideals and customs, institutions and tongues of that foreign land, and adopt those of the country in which they come to dwell, speak its language, and read its literature. In Canada, that must be English or French, or both. Those coming should not think that by their arrival they are conferring on us a special favor and are therefore entitled to special privileges. We are willing to share with them our rights as citizens, if they are willing to accept with us all the obligations of citizenship, and to conform to national ways, and give the earnest of it by actually doing so. If they are not thus willing Canada is better off without them.'

The Hon. Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia, speaking at a public meeting, said that the common inheritance of Anglo-American freedom meant "protection of the interests and rights of citizens who have an effective share in the making and administration of laws 'broad-based upon the people's will' and guarded by constitutions either written, statutory or customary, proclaiming the source and defining the boundaries of power, with bills of inviolable rights and suitable provisions for amendment."

"It is a balanced system of checks to arbitrary power, whether proceeding from individuals, the mob or the government," said the speaker. "It assures control to lawful majorities, but it protects minorities against destructive assaults upon personal and property rights."

A splendid and informing address was delivered by Dr. Miyaoaka, of the Japanese bar, on "The Growth of Representative Institutions in Japan," while a stirring message from France was delivered by Maitre Allain, of the Paris bar.

Scenes of patriotic enthusiasm, with many fine short speeches, marked the closing dinner. The hall was decorated with the flags of the Allies, the banners of Britain, France, the United States and Japan floating in an artificially-created breeze. The climax was reached when Sir James Aikins read the cable that had been sent earlier in the conference to Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, General Pershing, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, and the replies that had been received.

Sir James Aikins was reelected president. Winnipeg, Man., was fixed upon as the next place of meeting.

NEW ORDER ISSUED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
LONDON, England.—The Minister of Munitions has issued an order, dated Aug. 13, prohibiting the purchase, sale or delivery of any radio-active substances, luminous bodies, or ores without a permit, and providing that such returns of stocks etc., shall be made as are from time to time prescribed. The order applies to all radio-active substances including radium, radon, uranium, thorium and their disintegration products and compounds, luminous bodies in the preparation of which any radio-active substance is used, and ores from which any radio-active substance is obtainable, except uranium nitrate and radio-active substances which at the date of this order form an integral part of any instrument, including instruments of precision or for time-keeping. Applications in reference to this order should be addressed to the Controller of Optical Munitions, Ministry of Munitions, 117 Piccadilly, W. 1.

WATER POWER IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—A preliminary report of the water-power committee of the conjoint Board of Scientific Societies, appointed to report on what is being done to ascertain the amount and distribution of water power in the British Empire, has recently been issued. From the information collected by them the committee have drawn the following conclusions:

1. That the potential water power of the Empire amounts in the aggregate to at least 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 horsepower.

2. That much of this is incapable of immediate economic development.

3. That, except in Canada and New Zealand, and to a less extent in New South Wales and Tasmania, no systematic attempt has as yet been made by any government department to ascertain the true possibilities of the hydraulic resources of its territories, or to collect the relevant data.

4. That the development of the Empire's natural resources is inseparably connected with that of its water power.

5. That the development of such enormous possibilities should not be left to chance, but should be carried out under the guidance of some competent authority.

In view of these conclusions the committee submit the following recommendations:

That the British Government bring before the notice of the Indian Government, of the various Dominion Governments, and of the governing bodies of the Crown Colonies, the necessity for a close systematic investigation of all reasonably promising water powers, and of their economic possibilities.

That the British Government take steps to ascertain whether the governments concerned are prepared to undertake this work.

That where such an inquiry is beyond the powers of any governing body, the British or Imperial Government place the work under the direct control of an "Imperial Water-Power Board" or "Conservation Commission."

That the government take steps to initiate the formation of such an "Imperial Water-Power Board" or "Imperial Conservation Commission." To include a representative from each of the Dominions and Dependencies.

That this board act in an advisory capacity. It is suggested that all schemes for the development of which local resources are inadequate, should be submitted to the board by the governments concerned, and that the board should make recommendations on which the Imperial Government might take action.

That, since it is unlikely that private capital will be available for many years for hydraulic development on any large scale, powers should be obtained to enable the state to assist or to undertake such development if thought advisable.

It is considered that much might be done to attract private capital, if the state, after careful investigation, were to guarantee a suitable minimum interest on the necessary capital, sharing at the same time in any profits beyond the amount necessary to provide that interest. By this method of assistance private enterprise would be untrammelled, and the management of the concerns so assisted would remain in private hands.

BOYS FOR THE COTTON FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A plan for increasing the number of cotton pickers during the fall has been advanced by Prof. J. T. Derry, state director for Georgia of the United States Boys Working Reserve, which provides that the boys of the State spend the mornings in school, and at noon go into the cotton fields for half a day.

SOCIALISTS WHO ARE LOYAL OBJECT

They Strongly Protest Against Peace Platform of Scott Nearing and Members of Party Who Are Supporting Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Declaring themselves as not pretending to be 100 per cent loyal, and as demanding an early peace and an international conference toward that end, Scott Nearing and the Socialists of the Fourteenth District who nominated him for Congress, have aroused a storm of protest from thoroughly loyal sections of their party, and from the public as a whole.

It is pointed out that such a platform as laid down by Scott Nearing, protesting, among other things, against the very Espionage Act under which he was indicted; and such statements as those made by Alderman Abraham Beckerman, asking a peace "as soon as possible," amount practically, even if not consciously so intended, to a part of Germany's propaganda among Socialists and labor for release from the defeat which now stares her in the face.

"It matters not," said Henry Slobodin, an official of the Social Democratic league, to this bureau, "that folly rather than conscious treason was their guide. What these pseudo-Socialists said about an immediate negotiated peace in the Stockholm conference and opposition to the United States' continued participation in the war might have been dictated as well from the German headquarters, for they fully knew that a negotiated peace at this time would mean a German peace and German victory."

"The international conference idea was fathered by the German general staff with the object of dividing and weakening the peoples of the allied countries. If they had their way, these revolutionists would help to destroy democracy and help to fasten militarism on the world for ages to come. Their support of the Bolsheviks proves them enemies of democracy; their aid of the German peace offensive discloses them as friends of militarism; their economic program is a mere smoke screen."

"Why do they refuse to support the American Government in carrying out its program? Who will believe them? They rave about peace and become willing tools of the military clique that caused this war. They prate about the people and join Germany and the Bolsheviks in frustrating the will of the Russian people. They clamor for free speech and press for themselves only, and suppress any semblance of expression in the Socialist Party, and applaud the Bolsheviks for doing the same in all Russia. They rail because some of their members are jailed rightly or wrongly, yet are delighted at Bolshevik massacres of opponents. It is evident that the Socialist Party campaign will be merely a part of the German peace offensive."

Conspiracy Charged

Seven Persons Arraigned in New York Under Espionage Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Denunciation of the Bolsheviks in Russia and their friends in America was implied by Judge Henry Clayton of Alabama when six men and one woman, followers of Trotsky and Lenin, were arraigned before him here on an indictment charging them with conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act by publishing a circular attacking President Wilson. "What you term free speech," he said, addressing them, "does not protect disloyalty."

On the question of bail, Judge Clayton said: "This court is not going to follow the example of the Bolsheviks, who appear to have a half-baked idea of a government composed of socialism and nihilism. I will, therefore, set the bonds at half the amount asked by the government, and, if there are any German propagandists still left in this city, the prisoners should have little trouble getting bondsmen. And I want to say

FACTS SOUGHT ON THE OIL SUPPLY

Two Not Guilty in Freie Zeitung Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—Because of lack of evidence, a verdict of not guilty has been ordered by Judge Haight in the United States Court in the cases of Henry Wachter, city editor, and Hans von Hundelshausen, associate editor and reporter, in the New Jersey Freie Zeitung case. The cases against Benedict Prieth, Edwin S. Prieth and William von Katzer then proceeded.

Seditious Acts Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Albert Mann, said to be a native of Ireland, was before United States Commissioner Hayes here on Friday on a charge of sedition. He was held for a further hearing on Monday, and was required to furnish a \$1000 bond. It is charged that Mann made unpatriotic utterances regarding the conduct of the war, and that he neglected to register for military service, although eligible for registration. It is also claimed that he tore a United States flag from the wall of the South End stable where he is employed, mutilated and contemptuously treated it, throwing it to the floor.

PREMIER AND THE AMERICAN FORCES

MANCHESTER, England (Friday).—Referring to the American forces in his recent speech at Manchester, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"The fact which depresses the Germans is the advent of the Americans. They have been pouring in steadily. There is no finer feat in the history of British industry than the way in which our shipping has been taken away from all sorts of urgent business in order to concentrate on transporting the troops across, and now we are carrying about 60 per cent of the American troops across the Atlantic."

"There is another German miscalculation for you. They were under the impression that no more than two divisions could be brought across. There were many people who thought that, but a special effort was made, and you never know what you can do until you really try in any business. When British shipping was mobilized without any loss of time for the purpose of carrying American troops it was a marvelous feat, of which we have real reason to be proud as a nation."

"They are there now, hundreds of thousands of them, and the Germans know it. The advance guard of an army of at least 100,000 of the finest material in the world is fighting. The Germans have no America and as a result of their despair they are actually turning to Austria."

DR. GARFIELD GIVES FIGURES

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fuel Administrator Garfield on Friday made public figures showing that there were 645,000 barrels of gasoline at Atlantic Coast storage points on Aug. 24, and that the demand from available tankers was 616,000 barrels. It was this situation, Dr. Garfield declared, that caused the gasolineless-Sunday order. Seaboard domestic use was to be supplied from the store of 645,000 barrels, as well as exports.

PRESIDENT CABRERA HONORED

PARIS, France (Friday).—President Manuel Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala has been appointed a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. J. M. Lardizabal, Chargé d'Affaires of the Guatemala Legation, has been appointed an officer of the Legion of Honor.

SWISS-AMERICAN CONVENTION

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday).—The Commercial Convention between the United States and Switzerland expires on Oct. 3, and negotiations for its prolongation, it is announced today, will begin shortly.

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THE SOUTHERN SKY
FOR OCTOBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

At the recent meeting of the American Astronomical Society a committee report was accepted, favoring the proposal to change the beginning of the astronomical day from noon to midnight, thus making the astronomical coincide with the civil day. This does not mean any immediate change, as the date set is 1925, and in any event the cooperation of all the great nations issuing Nautical Almanacs for mariners will be necessary.

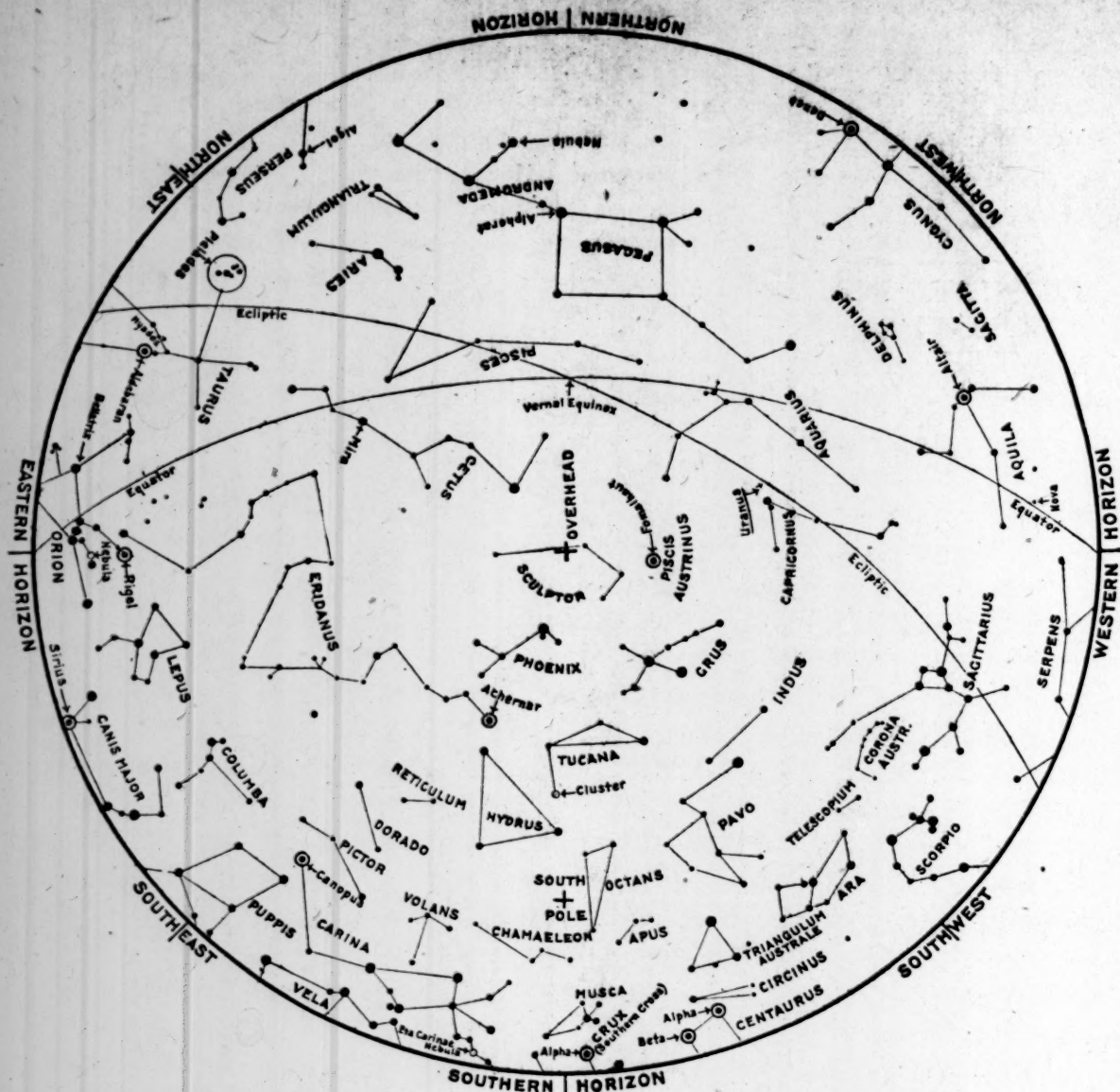
The change will not be of any advantage to astronomers, but if it is of assistance to navigators, astronomers are quite ready to do their part toward general helpfulness. This fact is cited as illustrative of the spirit of the day, when conservatism gives way, and accepts innovations. The most striking example is the plan of daylight saving now so universally adopted. Another change being introduced is an extension of the time zone system to the ocean, so that vessels of the navy and mercantile marine shall use standard time. This scheme is already in use in the French and the Italian navies, and is under consideration, if not already accepted, by other countries. The use of wireless communication seems to be responsible for this reform in time-keeping.

For finding his position at sea the navigator carries chronometers regulated to Greenwich time, but for daily needs on shipboard he has been in the habit of using apparent time, or the hour as shown by the sun. During each forenoon, calculating from his "dead reckoning," he sets his ship's clock so that it will indicate noon when the sun crosses the meridian. One soon immediately what disagreement there must be among the clocks of different vessels even though passing near the same latitude and longitude. So long as each ship was a self-contained unit, temporarily cut off from the world, such time was good enough, but with the rise of wireless telegraphy, great confusion may arise if events cannot be recorded more definitely. Accordingly, it is proposed that the ocean as well as the land shall be divided into time zones, 15 degrees in width, corresponding to a difference of one hour in time. Thus, the ship's time will always differ from Greenwich Mean Time by an integral number of hours. Knowing the recorded time, and the time zone, the Greenwich Time is readily found. It is of no consequence if the navigator does not alter the clock immediately on entering a new zone, for his records will always state which zone time he is using. A further extension of this idea is that all messages and other important events should be recorded in Greenwich Mean Time.

This month at our hour of observation Cygnus, Serpens, and Scorpio are setting. Aquila and Sagittarius will soon follow. In the northern sky are Pegasus and Andromeda. Low on the southern horizon lie Centaurus, Crux, Musca, and Carina. Phoenix and Tucana are on the meridian. In the latter we find the magnificent star cluster called unpoetically 47 Tucanae. To the naked eye it looks like a star of the fourth magnitude. The view of it in a large telescope, or even under a photograph made on a large scale with a long-continued exposure, reveals such marvelous beauty that it has been called a "ball of suns." In the east Orion is rising as he follows the river Eridanus. Taurus is also rising and presents the Pleiades to our view. In the southeast Canis Major is shining Sirius, monarch of the skies in brightness. Overhead is the insignificant constellation Sculptor. It has an intensely scarlet variable star, which is just on the limit of visibility when at its greatest brightness. West of the zenith we find Fornax and the Southern Fish (Piscis Austrinus). Northeast of the zenith is the Whale (Cetus), while northward the Fishes (Pisces) appear. These form an aquatic group of constellations. At the hour for which the map is drawn 11 first magnitude stars are visible.

The following phenomena for the month are given in Greenwich Mean Time on the basis of the civil day. The phases of the moon are: New moon on Oct. 5 at 3:05 a. m., first quarter on Oct. 13 at 5:00 a. m., full moon on Oct. 19 at 9:35 p. m., and last quarter on Oct. 26 at 5:35 p. m. The moon will be in apogee or farthest from the earth on Oct. 5, and in perigee or nearest to the earth on Oct. 19. It will be north of the equator until Oct. 3, when it passes to the southward. On Oct. 17 it again crosses the equator as it moves to the northern side. It is worth while to note the progress of the moon among the stars throughout the lunation. One gets a better idea by a little personal observation than from any statement of its movements. As it circles the sky it comes into conjunction with Venus and Mercury on Oct. 4, Mars on Oct. 9, Uranus on Oct. 15, Jupiter on Oct. 25, Neptune on Oct. 27, and Saturn on Oct. 28.

The planet Mercury, though moving southward from the equator is approaching the sun too near for observation. On Oct. 15 it is in superior conjunction, that is, it is in line with the sun but is farther away, being in the more remote part of its orbit. After passing the sun, it becomes an evening star, but cannot be readily seen until into November. Venus is still a morning star, but is becoming more difficult to see, being near the sun. Its increased distance from us diminishes its light. Mars is still an evening star, setting considerably later than the sun. It is moving so rapidly to the eastward in the sky that it will be repaid for nothing its progress among the stars. A little before the middle of the month it passes to the southward of the bright star Antares in Scorpio. Its conjunction with the moon on Oct. 9 is very close. There is of course much difference in distance, the moon being about 240,000



The October evening sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Oct. 7 at 11 p. m., Oct. 22 at 10 p. m., Nov. 6 at 9 p. m., and Nov. 21 at 8 p. m. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

and Mars 174,000,000 miles away from the earth at that time. Uranus is in good position for observation if it were only a little more prominent. It is in the eastern part of the constellation Capricornus as shown on the map. It is still retrograding, or moving slowly to the westward among the stars. Jupiter is in quadrature on Oct. 8, being 90 degrees ahead of the sun. It is in the constellation Gemini. Saturn is in the constellation Leo and is about to pass Regulus on the northern side. Neptune is in the constellation Cancer but is too faint to be seen without telescopic aid.

The sun having passed to the southward of the equator, will be in the constellation Virgo. It will pass near the bright star Spica, as may be seen by noting its path, the ecliptic, on maps previously published in this column. The length of day from sunrise to sunset at our southern latitude will be increased by about an hour during the month.

DRAFT TREATY WITH
BRAZIL PROPOSED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A draft treaty between the United States and Brazil is held to be an early possibility by diplomats here. Such a treaty, it is declared, would be similar to the ones already negotiated between the United States and various European allies, providing for the mutual conscription of men of military age, residing in the allied countries.

AERONAUTICS PLAN
MEETS OPPOSITION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The creation of a separate department of aeronautics, with a Cabinet officer at its head, as recommended by the Senate Military Sub-Committee on Aviation, is opposed by the War Department. In a letter to G. E. Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Committee, Acting Secretary Crowell declined to endorse the pending bill for that purpose, expressing the opinion that the measure was fundamentally wrong.

NEW ANTI-NARCOTIC LAW URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the use of habit-forming narcotic drugs has increased rapidly in the United States within the last two years, and that a drastic anti-narcotic law must be enacted at this session of Congress to check the wholesale spread of the habit, are the conclusions made public on Thursday by a special Treasury investigating committee with a partial report on the number of drug addicts actually under care in the United States.

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RECONSTRUCTION
AFTER THE WAR

Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian
Church, New York, Outlines
at Silver Bay Conference the
Various Phases of Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SILVER BAY, N. Y.—In a speech outlining the various phases of the problem of political reconstruction after the war at the Industrial Week End Conference held here recently, the Rev. W. P. Merrill, D. D., pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York, remarked on the significance of the fact that a group gathered to discuss industrial reconstruction should join in such a discussion of political reconstruction, adding: "We need to emphasize one very important fact, that while each group must give its best attention to this special problem, it will be fatal to have separate groups deal each exclusively with its own problem."

"A concrete program for the political reconstruction of the world has been set forth by the League to Enforce Peace," said Mr. Merrill. "It is most significant that groups of men widely differing in character have agreed in endorsing this proposal."

"One danger we face is that we shall attempt world organization with an easy-going and shallow optimism. That way leads to inevitable disaster. We must realize that immense difficulties are in the way of establishing a League to Enforce Peace—difficulties so big and so many that any enterprise less vitally necessary might seem impossible."

"It will help us to realize the gravity of the task if we note some of the problems which must be faced."

"First, we must meet the problems created by change, growth, expansion and decay on the part of nations."

"Secondly, we must face the problem of the small state."

"Thirdly, the problem of administration."

"Fourthly, the problem of sanctions. This is perhaps the most serious of all. It will take the most powerful sanctions to hold the world organization together."

"Fifthly, comes the problem of concessions."

"Sixthly, there is also the problem of the terms of the peace settlement. What shall be done with the Balkan states? What of the subject races under the rule of Austria-Hungary? What shall be done with the German colonies, and the whole colonial problem?"

"We may and should face the

situation in the attitude of a determined faith, finding in every problem a challenge to the intellect and will of mankind."

"When any good and valuable movement falters for lack of faith and men say: 'It is too good to be true; it is magnificent but it cannot be put through,' that is the chance for the Christian and the church and all men who believe in God to demonstrate the power of God."

Solidarity Demand Shown

Speakers at Socialist Conference Tell
of Problems to Be Met

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Pa.—In a series of sessions which are being held here by the Intercollegiate Socialist Society at its autumn conference, the general subject of reconstruction after the war is receiving consideration from a number of speakers, the Near-Eastern situation and Great Britain and reconstruction being among the subjects that have been handled.

Thus, speaking under the former title, B. K. Apelian, who is a representative of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee, dealt with the backwardness of the countries of the Near East and declared that it was impossible to solve the problem of the Near East by a federation, inasmuch as there were included therein 22 different tribes and nationalities.

He stated that this would be in the future the center of a great industrial development and probably the greatest railway center in the world.

The Rev. Richard Roberts, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, speaking on "Great Britain and Reconstruction," declared that in the past the conflicts of labor on the industrial field were merely local and sectional, but that the new demand for solidarity of the whole group of workers was being evidenced, and that the workers were aiming at a very definite democratic control of industry.

WAR EMERGENCIES
SHIELD PACKERS

Their Organization for Distribu-
tion Regarded by Mr. Hoover
as Invaluable at Present—
Drastic Action Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ever since the Federal Trade Commission issued its report and findings revealing the extent to which the great packing firms and their subsidiaries control the foodstuffs of the United States in a gigantic combination which admits of no competition, a controversy has been in progress in Washington of which little has leaked out.

To this controversy there were three parties, which are now showing signs of coming to an agreement as to the control of the packers. In the first place the Federal Trade Commission, which in its report recommended government control of all the facilities now held by the packers, prepared a bill sufficiently drastic to accomplish the desired purpose. Secondly, there was a strong group of senators, long antagonistic to the packers' monopoly and ready and anxious to carry out the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission. Thirdly, there was the Food Administrator, Herbert C. Hoover, who did not take well to the policy proposed by the Federal Trade Commission, and who was, in fact, so antagonistic to the proposal that it was said, on excellent authority, that he threatened to resign if the proposals of the Federal Trade Commission were carried out immediately.

There was, apparently, a split in the Administration, the President being unwilling to lend his support to any policy which did not meet with the approval of the Food Administrator, who is primarily responsible for the feeding of the United States and the Allies. It was not that Mr. Hoover approved of the methods pursued by the packers, or that he did not attempt to prevent profiteering. The question with him was, apparently, a question as to whether or not it would be advisable to take over the packers and in war time create a new organization to carry on the industry. Like many others, he realized that the government's task already is large, and that the creation of new agencies to carry on a big business is a difficult one. Most important of all, Mr. Hoover believed that such a drastic move would seriously interfere with the arrangements he had made.

Senator Borah of Idaho, who knows the packers' methods of doing business as well as does either Mr. Hoover or the Federal Trade Commission, and who favors the breaking up of their monopoly, in the public interest, felt like Mr. Hoover, that it is not advisable to load up the government with more responsibility, and on the basis of this agreement a general agreement was arrived at as to the best way of serving the public interest without altogether shelving the packers as an agency for the collection and distribution of foodstuffs.

The agreement, which was arrived at after a conference between Mr. Hoover and Senator Borah, will probably be the entering wedge of a policy of depriving the packers of their control and monopoly in time of peace, while it secures them in the management of their business for some time to come.

A bill will be prepared, probably by Senator Borah, which, although not as drastic as that proposed by the Federal Trade Commission, will form the basis of future legislation. This measure will propose that the government secure control of the packers' refrigerator cars, stock cars and stockyards, while leaving to present owners the control of the packing houses. This bill may not be introduced in this session of Congress, but it is understood that the Administration will support it. The bill is not intended as a war measure, so much as it is intended to strike at the root of the packers' monopoly for all time.

Several points have not yet been

settled. How is the government to circumvent the branch house monopoly? How is the government to secure control of the 108 allied industries now subordinated to the packing trust? How far is Mr. Hoover going to control prices in the interval between now and the legislation agreed on? It is a matter of common knowledge that the Food Administration found it extremely difficult to bring the packers, to any extent, under his immediate jurisdiction, though he found them very valuable as collecting and distribution agencies. This is, in fact, the only bond of sympathy between the Food Administrator and the large packing firms. He knows that the present organizations are extremely efficient, and he counted on this efficiency in making plans and forecasts for feeding the people of the United States and millions of soldiers and civilians in Europe. His argument won over the group of government-control senators, and at the same time secured administration support for the policy to be adopted toward the packers.

PITTSFIELD CHAMBER
MUSIC PROGRAMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pittsfield Bureau

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Mrs. E. S. Coolidge, who is giving a chamber music festival here on Sept. 16, 17, and 18, has given out some facts regarding Tadeusz de Iarecki, the winner of the prize offered for a string quartet. Born in Lemberg, he studied mainly with Taneieff, and came to New York in 1913. He is now in France with the Polish Volunteer Army. The quartet that won the prize is said to be a fine example of the younger Polish school. In this contest there were 82 contestants, and besides the winner there are five to receive honorable mention, these being Alois Reiser, whose quartet will be heard at the first concert of the festival, J. Lorenz Smith, D. Breschi, Samuel Gardner, and A. Gietzner.

The program of the first concert of the festival, by the Berkshire Quartet, on Monday, Sept. 16, will include the Beethoven quartet in E flat major, op. 127, Alois Reiser's MS. quartet in E minor, (winning second place in the prize contest), and Thullie's quintet for piano and strings, op. 20; Mrs. F. S. Coolidge, the assisting pianist. The second concert, by the Elshuco Trio offers a program including Brahms' trio in C minor, op. 101, trio in A minor by Ravel, and Schubert's trio in B flat major, op. 99, No. 1. The third concert, on Tuesday, Sept. 17, will be given by the Longy Club of Boston, the program including a quintet of Mozart for piano and wood wind, Chansons et Danes by D'Indy, (op. 50), sonata for flute, oboe and piano by Loelliet, two movements of Caplet's "Suite Persane," and Piené's "Pastorale variée," op. 30. The Letz Quartet will give the first of two concerts on Wednesday, Sept. 18, playing Mozart's quartet in G major, (K. No. 387), the Beethoven quartet in E flat major, op. 74, and the Taneieff quartet in B flat major, op. 19. The Berkshire Quartet will give the second of the two concerts of this date and the last of the festival, assisted by Edward Kreiner, viola, and Gerald Maas, cello. The program will be Mozart's quintet, (K. 516), quartet by Tadeusz Iarecki, MS. (winner of the prize competition for 1918), and Brahms' sextet in B flat major, op. 18.

The leaders who have been bound over are E. Hofstede, Pat Grady, Jim Murphy and Guy Chesley. It is understood that the other I. W. W. in custody will be charged by the federal authorities with being parties to the alleged conspiracy to tie up the war industries of the Northwest.

Following the Spokane coup 34 I. W. W. were arrested in Butte, Mont., and are being held for investigation.



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BOARD DEFENDS
TEXTBOOK ORDERAttack Made by a California
Newspaper Upon Elimination
of German Songs From Schools
Is Answered by Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Sacramento Bee, one of the leading newspapers of California, has made a bitter attack on the California State Board of Education, because that body ordered German songs cut out of the textbooks used in the public schools. The ground upon which this attack is based is that these songs are perfectly harmless, and that it was therefore wholly unnecessary to go to the expense of removing them. These songs, says the Bee, are as harmless as "Hey Diddle Diddle, the Cat and the Fiddle." The article in the Bee is in a bitingly sarcastic vein, and ridicules not only the State Board of Education, but the State Council of Defense, which sanctioned the action of the board, as a war measure.

The Riverside Daily Press, the president of the board of directors of which is E. P. Clarke, president of the State Board of Education, in defending the action of the board, says that the Bee article "looks very much like a subtle piece of German propaganda."

E. P. Clarke, president of the State Board of Education, and Charles A. Whitmore, textbook chairman of that body, have given this newspaper the following statements as to why the German songs were cut out of the school textbooks. Mr. Clarke says:

"The action of the California State Board of Education in eliminating German songs from the state music series was taken after conference with the State Council of Defense, and with the explicit approval of that body, as a war necessity. Cognizance was also taken of the fact that similar action has been taken by several cities in the State regarding supplementary music material furnished from local funds. Los Angeles went so far, in fact, as to call in and destroy a complete edition of a song book prepared for the use of the schools of that city, and took formal action refusing to allow the schools to use any music from German authors during the period of the war."

"The board was also in possession of information that the federal authorities in this State had warned one of the leading tourist hotels that the playing of German music at organ recitals would not be permitted."

"The claim has been made that it is not logical to exclude from the schools the music and words of German songs that are innocent in character; but those who advance this argument forget one thing, namely, that we are in war."

"It is undoubtedly true that even German songs have been used as an insidious means of German propaganda, and the people of America are in no mood to make fine discriminations. They prefer, as a matter of safety and self-defense, that everything which bears the label, 'Made in Germany,' should be interned for the period of the war. It is no time to be teaching the children in our schools to sing German songs when their fathers and brothers are over in France fighting against the world menace of Prussian autocracy. It is no time for the children to be humming German lullabies and folk songs when ruthless German soldiers are cutting off the hands of Belgian babies."

"It is not wise at this time to glorify before impressionable youth anything that bears the stamp of German ideals. They are better off if they do not think of Germany as the source of anything uplifting or helpful, but rather as the source of that frightfulness which makes it necessary to wage this war to a bitter conclusion. There is plenty of beautiful music which can be used, and plenty of songs which can be sung, that do not bear the German label—symbol now for lying, cruelty and oppression."

Mr. Whitmore says:

"As our eyes became opened to the situation, and our thoughts clear as to the real purpose of Germany in making war on the world, we began to uncover the source and distribution of German propaganda, and while it was found to have permeated every part of our national life and thought, one of the most vicious and extensive efforts was directed through educational channels. German sentiment, laudation and philosophy were insidiously introduced into our schoolbooks, German professors were assiduously teaching 'kultur' in our universities, German language was receiving especial prominence in school curricula, and everywhere in school life was praise of German ideas, virtues and accomplishments, until unconsciously the new generation of Americans was beginning to tolerate, if not actually to accept, the Prussian estimate of themselves as belonging to a race of supermen."

"In the opinion of the State Board of Education, there was no value in taking half measures in a situation in which the outlook of our children was being warped and in which they were being led to respect and admire the superficial attributes of a nation which was fundamentally autocratic, inhuman and un-Christian—the antithesis of everything for which the United States stands. Therefore, with the hearty cooperation of its educational commissioners, the state board started to eradicate every vestige of German influence from the public schools of California and to make them 100 per cent American."

"In a music series just published were found a considerable number of songs of German origin. These were eliminated, not because there was any-

thing inherently wrong in either words or music, but because of the effect on the child of having Germany credited frequently with beautiful thoughts and tunes, so absolutely at variance with the now recognized perverted and evil ideals of that nation."

JAPAN'S LOYALTY TO
ALLIES IS ASSERTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—T. Miyaoaka, member of the Japanese bar and former Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, in a speech before the Chicago Association of Commerce here, assured his hearers that the people of Japan will stand by the other allied nations until a peace by victory is won. There were 130 Chinese students at the luncheon. Mr. Miyaoaka predicted that China would take its place among the nations of the world. China, he said, is in some respects in the same position that Japan was 30 years ago.

Mr. Miyaoaka came to the United States to deliver an address at the meeting of the American Bar Association and while in America was also invited to address the Canadian Bar Association at Montreal.

The Chinese students at the luncheon were members of a party sent to the United States by the Chinese Government from a fund created out of the \$27,000,000 Boxer uprising indemnity returned by the United States Government. They are to attend colleges and universities all over the United States. Some of the students are from the Tsing Hua College, a government school at Peking.

ALASKA RAILROAD
LINK READY SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

ANCHORAGE, Alaska—The United States railroad is expected to be completed between Anchorage and Seward in a few days. For various reasons the work of extension beyond the present terminus north of Anchorage was delayed this past summer and all energies thrown to connecting the link between the two seaports of Anchorage and Seward. This will enable the railroad to handle traffic from Seward and eliminate the steamship trip around Kenai peninsula and up Cook Inlet and give to the new road the opportunity of making some heavy freight and passenger earnings which now go to the various steamships operating.

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SUFFRAGISTS JOIN
IN LOUISIANATwo Women's Parties Have Set-
tled Their Differences and Will
Work as a Unit for Victory
at the November Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Woman suffrage, whose prospects for success at the Louisiana polls this fall had been somewhat dimmed by disagreements between the Louisiana Suffrage Association and the State Woman Suffrage Party, has taken a forward step by the formation in New Orleans of a joint campaign committee chosen from members of both parties, and the announcement that differences between the two had been overcome and that henceforth they will work as a unit for victory at the election booths in November.

The measure is to come up in the form of an amendment to the Louisiana state constitution, enfranchising the women of the State and passed by the General Assembly in regular session last June. The division between the two parties arose when the Louisiana Suffrage Association, headed by Miss Jean M. Gordon, of New Orleans, demanded suffrage by amendment to the state constitution, and the State Woman Suffrage Party, headed by Mrs. Lydia Wyckliffe Holmes, declared for the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal Constitution.

Enemies of suffrage shouted with joy when the State Woman Suffrage Party announced that its members would not vote either for or against the amendment to the state constitution nor would they work either for or against it. Defeat of the measure, with the supporting forces so split, seemed sure. Its opponents revived the old doctrine of state's rights, averring that suffrage is a matter to be granted by the states themselves and not by the federal government, and this still further split the suffragists.

Now, however, comes the announcement that peace has been made between the two suffrage parties, couched in the following statement, which appeared at all the election booths at the senatorial election on Tuesday:

"Believing the paramount question before the people of Louisiana is the ratification of the state amendment for woman suffrage, the Louisiana Suffrage Association and The Woman's

Suffrage Party of Louisiana have formed a joint committee to carry on the campaign for favorable action. This committee will be composed of the two state heads, Miss Jean M. Gordon and Mrs. W. S. Holmes, the campaign chairmen, Mrs. Celeste Clayborne Carruth, and Mrs. Phillip Weylein; the state secretary of the Woman Suffrage Party, Miss Ann Morrell; the campaign secretary of the Louisiana State Suffrage Association, Miss Kate Gordon; the press chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, Miss Ethel Hutson, and Mrs. John B. Parker. Alternates for Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Carruth, who live out of town, will be appointed in their absence if necessary.

"All matters pertaining to joint action during the next two months will be handled by this committee, or by sub-committees it may appoint to arrange details. These will include publicity propaganda petitions. We feel sure our efforts will convince the men of this State that we really desire the ballot, that we are prepared to use it for the cause of liberty and democracy, womanhood and freedom, and to stand behind our government to make the world safe for democracy, here as well as abroad.

(Signed) "JEAN M. GORDON,
"President Louisiana State Suffrage Association.

"LYDIA WICKLIFFE HOLMES,
"Chairman Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana."

SHIPS FOR FRENCH FLEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Orders for 60 more wooden auxiliary steamers for the French Government are to be placed in the United States yards soon, according to Bayley Hopkins, Pacific coast manager for the Foundation Company, which has built and is building a large number of vessels for France. A contract for construction of 20 vessels has been placed by the French High Commission with the Foundation Company for its Victoria (B. C.) yard. The thirteenth of a fleet of 20 wooden vessels under construction here by the Foundation Company has just been launched. These vessels are all to be units of the French fleet.

WOMEN'S MUNITION
RESERVE IS FORMEDDraft Call Issued for Workers in
Third Powder Packing Plant
in United States in Which
Women Are Employed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEVEN PINES, Va.—Enlistment for work in the third powder-packing plant in the United States to be operated by women, was opened here, recently, and a day or two later, a first draft call for 30 women in the plant. The main idea of this women's munition reserve, as the organization for recruiting women workers is called, is contained in the fact that these first 30 women are those who have hitherto been unemployed. It is to answer the government's call for an increased and ever-increasing output of munitions without interrupting any essential industries that the women's munition reserve has been formed, for unemployed women are the first to be called, those employed in non-essential industries come second, while women already working in essential industries will be summoned last.

The plan is a large one, working toward a plant employing 3600 women. Though as yet the buildings are far from completed the plant is formally open and the first school of instruction has begun. The schools are to last from a week to 10 days, during which time the women are to be allowed to try out the different kinds of work in order to find that to which they are individually best suited. During this period the student receives \$2.72 a day or \$16.32 a week, which is raised to \$3.04 a day or \$18.24 a week when she becomes an operator. The women are to work in eight-hour shifts, and while in the plant must wear uniforms which are furnished by the government. The wearing of uniforms outside of work hours is optional, but a uniform has been designed which may be adopted if desired.

"Individual merit is to take a girl up," declared Miss Winifred S. Crenshaw, executive secretary for the

Women's Munition Reserve. "Pull will count for nothing. When a girl reaches the position of inspector it will be because she has won it through her own worth. No, the enlistment is not for any definite period of time. But it will be a poor excuse for a woman who will fail to keep up the work of supplying our boys in the trenches with powder. It is up to the patriotism of every individual woman who answers this call for workers to stick to the job. That fact cannot be emphasized too strongly. I think, for on it the success of the whole plan lies."

The government is building dormitories at the plant which will be open in two or three months; in the meantime free transportation from Richmond is furnished.

The dormitories are each to house 100 girls, 50 on each of two floors. They are to have single rooms, with all the necessary furniture in them, and a good supply of baths, both running and shower.

In charge of each dormitory will be two matrons whose duty it will be to fill the position of hostess and friend, in every way making the life at the plant as homelike and agreeable as possible.

The Seven Pines bag-loading plant is the third of its kind in the United States, the other two being situated respectively at Tullytown and Washington Point, N. J.

RAILROAD PRESIDENT ELECTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Resignation of W. G. Bied as president of the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the election of Roberts Walker as his successor were announced here on Friday. Mr. Bied enters the service of the Railroad Administration.

GERMAN MUSIC AND
LANGUAGE DROPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Rev. Victor Brohm, of Bethany Evangelical Lutheran Church, has announced that by resolution of the church body all services hereafter will be held in English. It is the first of the German Lutheran churches of the city to take this step.

Through action of the Los Angeles Musicians' Protective Association German music is barred in Los Angeles, and any member of the association convicted of playing music that originated beyond the Rhine will be fined \$5 for the first offense, \$10 for the second, and \$50 for the third.

Among the composers on the "black-list" are Richard Wagner, Franz Lehar, Paul Lincke, and Johann, Richard, and Edward Strauss, and the following marches: "Hoch Hapsburg," "Under the Double Eagle," "Kaiser Frederick," and "Prince Carl."

ARMY TRAINING AT
HAMPTON INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON, Va.—Dr. James Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, has telegraphed to Major Allen, at Washington, the school's commandant, that Hampton Institute will be an authorized unit of the Students' Army Training Corps, on Oct. 1, for students 14 years of age and over who pass the Physical Qualifications Board.

Clothing will be free and tuition and \$1 per day will be given to each member.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LIGHT HITTING
IN WORLD SERIES

Only Three Players Have Averages of .300 or Better and One of Them Was Pinch Hitter Hendrix

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—While the World Series of 1918 will go down in baseball history as one of the hardest-fought and best played of these great events, it did not produce any one player who might be classed as overshadowing the other players who took part in the games. One or two of the players made a spectacular play or two, but as a rule the defensive work of all the players was fairly even and the same may be said regarding their batting powers.

The series produced only one player who had a batting average of .300 or better and this man went to bat only once. He was Pitcher C. R. Hendrix of the Chicago Cubs who was used as a pinch hitter for G. A. Tyler in the fourth game and made good with a single. Catcher W. H. Schang of the Boston Red Sox came next with an average of .444, as he made four hits in his nine times at bat. Charles Pick, the recruit second baseman of the Cubs, was third in batting, with an average of .353 and was the leading batsman of those who played in every game. These three players were the only ones who batted in the 300 class.

The 300 batters of the regular season failed to come up to expectations, F. C. Merkle of the Chicago Cubs, coming the nearest to getting into this class with an average of .277. C. J. Holocheer, the star shortstop of the Chicago team, who hit far better than .300 in the National League season, failed to do much of any hitting in the six World Series games, as he made only four hits in 21 times at the bat for an average of .190. It is interesting to note that three of these four hits were made in one game.

Extra base hits were very scarce, there not being a home run in the entire series, and only four three-base hits and seven two-base drives. G. H. Ruth, the heavy-hitting pitcher and outfielder of the Red Sox, did not do much of any batting, getting only one hit in five times, but that was good for three bases. The other three-base hits were made by George Whiteman and A. A. Strunk of Boston, and Holocheer of Chicago.

Outfielder L. H. Mann of Chicago, was the only player who hit for more than one base more than once. He made two two-base hits, and the other players who hit for doubles were Pick, G. H. Parkert and William Killifer of Chicago, and D. W. Shean and Strunk of Boston.

Defensively practically all of the players showed up finely with Whiteman, Everett Scott and John McInnis making a number of spectacular plays for the champions and Mann, Holocheer and C. A. Deal turning in some fine putouts and assists for Chicago. Whiteman covered a lot of ground in left field and more than one of his catches saved runs against his team. Scott took everything that came within reach and some of his stops were really remarkable. The first-base playing of McInnis was as fine as has ever been seen in a World Series. Lots of his putouts were made on badly thrown balls.

The throwing of the catchers, S. L. Agnew, Schang and Killifer to the bases was very good, especially that of the first named, who caught some of the Chicago players off first base on quick throws from the plate.

Fewer errors were made in this series than in any of its predecessors, there being only six as against the previous record of seven for the years 1914, when only four games were played and 1915 when five games were played. The individual and team batting and fielding averages for the 1918 season will be found in the accompanying tables.

WORLD SERIES AVERAGES

BOSTON AMERICANS												
G	A	B	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A
W. H. Schang, c.	5	9	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	.444	9	5
G. Whiteman, i.	6	20	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	.250	15	2
John McInnis, 3b.	6	23	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	.250	15	2
W. H. Schang, 2b.	6	19	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	.210	15	17
H. H. Hooper, rf.	6	20	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	.200	11	1
G. H. Ruth, p.	5	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	.200	1	5
C. W. May, p.	2	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	.200	1	5
A. A. Strunk, cf.	6	22	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	.173	8	2
Fred Thomas, 2b.	6	16	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	.125	6	10
Everett Scott, ss.	6	21	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	.095	11	25
S. L. Agnew, c.	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.090	12	6
S. J. Bush, p.	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.090	1	5
R. F. Jones, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.090	1	3
John Dabbs, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.090	1	1
Laurence Miller, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.090	1	1
Totals	6	172	9	82	8	3	2	8	1	.187	159	88

CHICAGO NATIONALS

G	A	B	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A
C. R. Hendrix, p.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000	12	11
Charles Pick, 2b.	6	18	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	.333	12	11
P. C. Merkle, 1b.	6	18	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	.277	12	9
Max Blau, cf.	6	19	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	.263	15	2
L. H. Mann, 1b.	6	22	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	.227	7	6
G. A. Tyler, p.	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.190	16	1
C. J. Holocheer, ss.	6	21	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	.190	12	17
A. Deal, 2b.	6	17	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	.176	6	9
William Killifer, 2b.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.117	26	6
Robert O'Farrell, c.	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.090	6	11
James Vaughn, p.	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.090	1	1
William McCabe, p.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.090	1	1
Turner Barber, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.090	1	1
F. H. Douglas, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.090	1	1
W. L. Wortman, 2b.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.090	1	1
H. H. Zander, 3b.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.090	1	2
Totals	6	175	10	87	4	3	5	1	1	.211	156	78

SOLDIERS TO BE NATURALIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Approximately 2500 aliens who are in the United States military service and now mobilized at the army cantonment here, will be naturalized before Judge Morton of the United States District Court on Friday next. In July Judge Morton naturalized about 6000 aliens of the cantonment.

BUDGET SYSTEM ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DETROIT, Mich.—The Detroit Bureau of Government Research is carrying on a campaign to arouse public sentiment in favor of the adoption of a budget system by the United States Government. Michigan is expected to adopt the system at the next session of the Legislature.

F. M. TROEH WINS
AMATEUR TITLE

Vancouver Trapshooter Breaks
100 Straight Targets in Atlantic City Shoot—Tie for Second

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—F. M. Troeh of Vancouver is the holder of the West Hogan amateur shooting championship of the United States for the season of 1918 following his breaking of 100 consecutive targets in the annual competition held in this city. There was a tie for second place between Charles Newcomb of Philadelphia and G. N. Fish of New York, each breaking 98 out of 100. In the shootoff Fish broke 20 consecutive targets, while Newcomb broke 19 out of 20.

While Troeh won the championship Fish was the high gun of the day in Class A, as he broke 158 out of 160 while Troeh broke 156. Newcomb being third in the same class with 155 out of 160. Chief honors in Class B went to G. S. Becker of Pennsylvania while E. P. Major of Ohio was first in Class C and C. R. Kindig was top man in Class D.

With a gain of 14 points, the East increased its lead for international honors to 24 points, the standing being 1524 to 1500 for the West. The work of the teams on the second day of the shoot follows:

East—Wright, Buffalo, 153; Fish, New York, 153; Newcomb, Philadelphia, 153; Tomlin, New Jersey, 152; Herman, Lock Haven, Pa., 150.

West—Coburn, Ohio, 153; Troeh, Vancouver, 156; Jule, Akron, O., 146; Dial, Pittsburgh, 148; Smith, Indiana, 151.

NEW OFFICIALS
TO BE ELECTED

Obertubbing Declines Renomination as Secretary-Treasurer of the Metropolitan A. A. U.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Several new officials of the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union are to be named at the annual meeting Monday night at the Glendon A. C. of Harlem. The important changes will be in the secretary-treasurer's office and on the registration committee. It has developed that Herman Obertubbing, for 17 years identified with local athletics, has declined to accept renomination. Obertubbing was elected at last year's meeting, after having been handicapper for the local district for seven years. Previously he had served as secretary-treasurer for 10 years. The retiring incumbent declares business conditions compel his action.

LAWYER'S RUNNER SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—On a charge of acting as a lawyer's "runner," Joseph G. Kowalewski was sentenced, on Friday, to six months in the house of correction. On appeal, he was held in \$1000. The charge is that he advertised in newspapers printed in alien languages for persons under arrest to secure bail through his services, and that he furnished a lawyer for one person.

WAR CONTROL A
BENEFIT TO SPORT

Intercollegiate Athletics to Be
Bettered After War by Government Supervision at Present Time, Believes Coach Murphy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Ill.—Limitations placed on intercollegiate athletics in the colleges under War Department control, are regarded in some quarters here as pointing the way toward a better athletic situation in the future, after the war. Voice to this view was given by F. J. Murphy, football coach at Northwestern University, in discussing the outlook with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Coach Murphy saw in the War Department control the possibility of relief from the tense and exaggerated emphasis placed generally on inter-collegiate competition, particularly in football, and the chance of placing the sport on a more normal basis after the war.

"Men closely associated with athletics have recognized the fact that too much emphasis has been placed on athletics in the college life," said Coach Murphy. "This has not been, believe, a forced development but rather the outcome of interest in athletics by Americans in general. Up to the present time it has been practically impossible for a college to take an effective step against it because it was recognized that no college could take a stand alone without seriously suffering in prestige."

"Americans have a marked tendency to seek to accomplish whatever they set out to do. They are not content in their athletics, like the English seem to be, to play for the sport of the game, but on the athletic field, as in most everything else, they play to win. This trait, I believe, is the predominating feature of our athletic competition, and is of such a nature that we cannot overcome it merely by legislating against it."

"The desire to win has led to specialization and the selection of the few for extreme attention. There is no question but what the few who were trained in this manner received great benefits, physically and in development of character."

"The desire to win cannot be eliminated but it can be spread over the many men in college rather than concentrated in the few leading athletes. Efforts so far have for the most part been aimed at a complete substitution of intra-mural athletics in place of our competitive system. This, however, discards the good of the competitive system as well as the bad. It is probable that a combination of the two systems would furnish the remedy that we are all looking for, thus retaining the idea of athletics for all and the representative team as the incentive for the work."

"A complete reorganization of the athletic system, it is plain to be successful must take place simultaneously in all colleges. The present situation makes this the ideal time for constructive thought along these lines."

"The danger that now confronts college athletics is inaction. If we allow athletics to lapse, we are practically certain to have a reversion after the war to the conditions of the past."

"Our army colleges are not going to be interested in the athletic-to-win idea, but will insist on a generalization of athletics for the general student body, with the probability of a representative team. This it seems to me, should furnish the basis of our peace-time athletics, and do so most naturally, if the colleges are alive to their opportunity."

WALTER CAMP NAMES
SIX NEW DIRECTORS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Walter Camp, Navy Commissioner of Athletics, has announced the appointment of six athletic directors and instructors at naval stations. R. A. Thomas, ex-Philadelphia National League and University of Pennsylvania baseball player, is named athletic director at the submarine base at New London, Conn.

Fred Jackitsch, ex-Philadelphia and Brooklyn catcher, is to be director at the Prospect Park Station, Brooklyn. R. D. Wentworth, ex-Williams College athlete and football coach at the University of Texas, at the Marine aeronautic training camp, Miami, Fla.

Dr. J. B. Longwell of Philadelphia is named director at the Cape May Station, to succeed H. T. McGrath, who resigned to enter active military service. William Jackson is appointed boxing instructor at Pelham Bay, and Winters, wrestling coach at Yale, will be instructor in that sport at Pelham Bay.

BILLIARD CHAMPION
IS GRANTED APPEAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The appeal of W. F. Hoppe, world's professional ballyne billiard champion, against being placed in Class 1-A of the draft under the "work or fight" rule, has been upheld by the district board of New York. Hoppe's local board had placed him in Class 4-A because of dependents, but recently placed him in the top class, declaring that billiard playing as an occupation was non-essential. The district board, however, gave him his original classification. Hoppe will soon start on an exhibition tour for the benefit of the Red Cross.

SISLER TO ENTER
ACTIVE SERVICE

LEBANON, Pa.—George Sisler, first baseman of the St. Louis American League Baseball Club, has elected to enter active service, instead of accepting essential employment on war work. Sisler had promised Coach Charles Kelchner, in charge of the playing end of the Lebanon, Bethlehem Steel Baseball League, that should he decide to work instead of fight, he would accept employment here, and play with the local Steel League team.

In a telegram received from Sisler, Coach Kelchner is notified of the former's acceptance of a commission in the army, where he will serve with his old manager, Branch Rickey, now president of the St. Louis Nationals, who also has enlisted.

TECH HAS STRONG
ATHLETIC TRIO

Horner, Shea and Erdman Expected to Put Aviation School to Front in Championship Meet at Great Lakes N. T. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—That the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Aviation School will be represented by a strong trio of athletes in the United States track and field championship meet which is to take place at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in Illinois, if it sends its three star athletes, is the opinion of those who have watched the work of Joseph Horner Jr., F. W. Shea and C. R. Erdman in the weekly meets which are being held on Tech Field.

These three athletes have made world-wide reputations in intercollegiate athletics and now appear to be in championship form. Horner is the former University of Michigan shot putter; Shea is the University of Pittsburgh intercollegiate quarter-mile champion, and Erdman is the Princeton University intercollegiate high and low hurdle champion.

In this week's competitive meet Horner showed his proficiency by putting the 16-pound shot 45 feet, thereby capturing first place in that event for his company. Shea won two first places for his company when he took the 100-yard dash and the running broad jump, winning the latter event with a performance of 20 ft. 1 in. Erdman won the obstacle race and finished third in the running broad jump with a leap of 15 ft. 5 in. Shea and Erdman also helped their company to win the relay race against a picked team from other flights.

There were also two baseball games. One was between Company 27 and Company 29, and it ended in a 10-inning tie, the score being 8 to 8. The other was between Company 28 and Company 29, and it was won by the former, 4 to 1. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by F. J. Shea, Company 28; Long, Company 29, second; Leavenworth, County 29, third.
Shotput—Won by Joseph Horner Jr., Company 29, distance 45 ft. 5 in.; Martin, Company 28, second, distance 44 ft. 6 in.; Knight, Company 29, third, distance 40 ft.
Obstacle Race—Won by C. R. Erdman, Company 28; Ensign Churchill, second; Moulton, Company 29, third.
Running High Jump—Won by M. Anderson, Company 29, height 5 ft. 9 in.; McClean, Company 28, second, height 5 ft. 8 in.; Cramer, Company 27, third, height 5 ft. 6 in.
Running Broad Jump—Won by F. J. Shea, Company 28, distance 20 ft. 1 in.; La Plante, Company 28, second, distance 19 ft. 5 in.; C. R. Erdman, Company 28, third, distance 18 ft. 5 in.
Cutter Race, Company 28 vs. Company 29 vs. Company 28 second—Won by Company 28 first crew; Company 29, second; Company 28 second crew, third.
Relay Race, Company 28 vs. Picked Team From Other Flights—Won by Company 28 (Erdman, La Plante, Shea, Wright, Raigh, McClaren, Herring, Long, Royce, Moulton).

PISTOL TITLE WON
BY LEBLOULTIER

CAMP PERRY, O.—Capt. Thomas Lebloultier, an instructor of the small arms firing school, has won the United States national pistol championship with a score of 288 out of a possible 300, defeating 940 competitors. C. M. Gettys of Wyoming with 281 was second and L. S. Hall of California was third with 273.

The match was fired on the 25-yard slow fire, 25-yard rapid fire, 20 and 25-yard rapid fire 10 seconds, with 10 shots each.

FALL
HATS

ADMIRERS of the Phelan & Steptoe Hats will be glad to know that the quality of their favorite hat remains unchanged. We carry a complete line of Stetson Hats.

Others \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6
Caps \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50

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NEAR HOTEL
TOURNAINE

SENIOR GOLFERS
TO VISIT CANADA

Team From the United States
Association Meet Canadian
Players in Challenge Match
for Duke of Devonshire Cup

RYE, N. Y.—Members of the Seniors' Golf Association of the United States and members of the Seniors' Golf Association of Canada are to meet in a team match this year for the first time. It will take place at the Royal Montreal Golf Club links next Wednesday. This match is the outcome of a challenge received by the United States association from the Canadian organization. It was accepted at the annual meeting of the United States association held at the clubhouse of the Apawamis Club Wednesday night. Frank Presbrey was appointed captain, and he is to round up a team to go to Montreal. The competition will be for a cup presented by the Duke of Devonshire.

Walter Brown of Montclair, the treasurer, was the only official of the United States association to resign his duties, the others being elected for another year, as follows: H. L. Hotchkiss, honorary president; D. P. Kingsley, president; Justice Mahlon Pitney, first vice-president; Judge M. J. O'Brien, second vice-president; J. A. Flynn, treasurer, and W. H. Hale, secretary. The tournament committee, consisting of F. J. Wessels, chairman; D. L. Elmdorf and Winthrop Sargent, will serve for a year, and the eight directors, whose terms had expired, were reappointed for a period of three years. They are as follows: H. B. Boyd, W. O. Henderson, H. L. Hotchkiss, G. H. N. Johnson, D. P. Kingsley, H. W. Lamb, W. H. Reed, and George Wright.

Six of the golfers who started in the second half of the annual championship tournament of the association tied for the best net trophy for the first 18 holes of play on the Apawamis links. The six who tied with cards of 77 were Col. Brent Arnold, Cincinnati; J. W. Smith, of Bellevue; A. B. Colvin, Glens Falls; Charles Cooper of Garden City; Capt. S. H. Heap, Philadelphia, and G. D. Munson of New Haven.

E. J. Haase of the Philadelphia Cricket Club led in the battle for gross-score honors with a round of 88. By comparison with the 82 made by W. E. Truesdell on Tuesday, Haase's score looks rather high, though it was only two strokes more than the 86 returned by Col. J. E. Smith, the leader on Wednesday.

Selected score winners for the first two days of play are as follows: Class A, G. P. Hart, 82 gross; J. R. Marshall, 67 net; Class B, J. C. Head, 82 gross; Dr. D. R. Robertson, 68 net; Class C, W. O. Henderson, 83 gross; J. H. Duffy, 70 net; and Class D, W. T. Dummore and A. S. Nichols tied at 95 gross, while A. B. Worthington won the net prize with 67.

The cards of those who finished with a net of 85 or better follow:
Gr.Hep.Net
Col. Brent Arnold, Cincinnati.....92 77
J. W. Smith, Bellevue.....105 77
Charles Cooper, Garden City.....98 77
G. D. Munson, New Haven.....97 77
Capt. S. H. Heap, Phila. C. C.....95 77
A. B. Colvin, Glens Falls.....100 77
G. H. Foster, West Hill.....103 77
W. H. Patterson, Overbrook.....92 78
E. A. Geoffrey, Forest Hill.....100 80
W. S. Rathbone, Englewood.....99 81
T. H. Watkins, Apawamis.....95 81
George Van Keuren, Englewood.....92 81
Sam Macdonald, Brae Burn.....101 82
Eberhard Faber, Lakewood.....100 82
W. P. Foss, Apawamis.....102 82
Charles Hansen, Baltusrol.....105 82
P. M. Clute, Garden City.....101 83
G. W. Statzell, Aronimink.....97 83
G. C. Austin, Englewood.....98 83
G. H. Scribner Jr., Englewood.....114 84
Morton Alden, Wollaston.....104 84
E. A. Dexter, Springfield.....98 84
J. C. Haywood, Elizabeth.....100 84
Daniel Darff, Sea View.....94 84
A. C. Fuddington, Forest Hill.....98 84
E. J. Haase, Phila. C. C.....98 84
P. W. T. Stiles, Forest Hill.....102 84
Dr. W. C. Phillips, Dunwoody.....104 84
R. S. Nash, Apawamis.....109 84
J. C. Cushing, Union Co.....108 85
H. R. Goffe, Dunwoody.....100 85

POLICEMEN WANT ADVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Settlement of the wage demands of the city firemen, by means of an increase of \$300 a year to the low-paid men, has been followed by the police commissioner addressing a communication to Mayor Peters recommending more pay for his department. The policemen will submit a wage schedule to the Mayor next Wednesday. Many other city departments also are considering the presentation of demands for higher wages.

SERVICE MEN
IN TITLE GAMES

United States Track and Field
Championships to Be Strongly
Contested

CHICAGO, Ill.—Among the entries for national honors in the annual United States track and field championships which are to be held at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station on Sept. 20, 21 and 23, will be many athletes who are at present in some branch of the government service, according to the list of entries received from three training camps at the office of the local A. A. U.

Camp Tremont, of California, will be represented by six athletes, all of whom are well known for their athletic ability. The team is headed by Lieut. A. W. Richards, one-time Brigham Young and Cornell University high jumping star; then follows E. J. Beeson, holder of the world's outdoor record for the running high jump; Lieut. Meredith House, former Leland Stanford Jr. University hurdler, who has scored in several United States title meets; Capt. John Lynn, also a former Leland Stanford Jr. athlete, and Lieut. C. Hunter, who is capable of offering stiff opposition in the sprint races.

Only one entry has been received from the Kelly Aviation Field at San Antonio, Tex., that of Clinton Larsen, formerly of the Brigham Young University, who has on several occasions come very close to breaking both the indoor and the outdoor world records for the running high jump.

Lieut. W. H. Meanix and Lieut. J. K. Norton, contestants in several United States title meets, will carry the colors of Camp Zachary Taylor of Louisville. Both are clever hurdlers, and the former holds the quarter-mile outdoor record. Meanix will also start in the 440-yard dash.

PICKUPS

The chances offered the Boston and Chicago outfielders in the World Series were remarkably even, Chicago having 41 to 40 for the Boston players.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

REDUCTION IN
MARINE EARNINGSAnnual Report of International
Mercantile Company Shows
Big Decline in Net Returns—
Increase in Taxes Large

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The annual report of the International Mercantile Marine Company for the year ended Dec. 31, last, just made public, shows a considerable decline in earnings. Net earnings from operations for the 12-month period were \$15,475,985.61, or \$10,470,644.45 less than for the previous year, when the company was in the heyday of its prosperity, but nevertheless equivalent to 30 per cent on the preferred stock, on which 67 per cent in accrued dividends is due.

In making their report, the directors remind shareholders that they had forecast in their previous annual report a sharp decline in earnings, because of the loss of the ships of the company had been requisitioned for war purposes. A contributory cause of the drop in earnings besides increased taxes, was the rise in operating costs, which, the report declares, increased beyond all expectation.

The consolidated balance sheet shows that gross earnings for 1917 totaled \$41,604,208.43, which were increased by miscellaneous income to \$51,145,754.08, compared with \$70,116,114.49 the previous year. Operating expenses and taxes of \$32,274,302.17, together with fixed charges of \$2,793,316.56, left net profits of \$15,475,985.61. The sum of \$3,722,476.75 was deducted for depreciation account, leaving a balance for dividends of \$11,753,508, which, added to the previous profit and loss surplus, brought the total up to \$36,429,681, but dividends disbursed in 1917 accounted for \$9,827,845, leaving a surplus to be carried over of \$26,601,836.

The report states that 27 per cent was distributed in dividends in the last 18 months out of this surplus, of which 15 per cent was on account of back payments on the preferred shares. As of Aug. 1, 1918, a balance of 67 per cent on unpaid back dividends was outstanding. In addition to making these large distributions, the directors purchased \$439,000 6 per cent bonds out of the sinking fund, into which \$400,000 was paid during 1917.

The company subscribed to \$6,500,000 Liberty bonds of all issues and was allotted \$3,900,000. According to the report all of the first Liberty bonds were disposed of at par and accrued interest, but all of the second and third Liberty bonds are yet in the Treasury. United States tax certificates of indebtedness in the amount of \$2,000,000 were purchased out of reserves segregated for taxes and used in settlement of income and excess profits taxes due June 15, 1918.

Disposal in December, 1917, of the entire interest of the Atlantic Transport Company in the shares of the Holland-America line is announced, but it is stated that the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., still retains its interest in the Holland-America line, representing about 10 per cent of the outstanding capital stock.

Among the current assets disclosed in the balance sheet are "marketable stocks and bonds" of an amount of \$25,129,937 and cash totaling \$14,056,248. Corresponding assets of the previous year were \$25,129,937 and \$14,056,248, respectively. The company, controlled by the International Mercantile Marine, are placed at \$37,587,485, of which \$15,963,953 is cash, making total securities and cash held by the combined interests of \$76,773,670.

"The entry of the United States into the European war," says the report, "was followed in October, 1917, by the requisitioning by the United States Shipping Board of all of the company's tonnage under the American flag, thus placing the whole of the company's tonnage under requisition by the several allied governments, and consequently all our steamers are now being operated under various forms of charter instituted by the respective governments."

"The cost of operating steamers during the year increased beyond all expectation and expenditures for labor, supplies and equipment of every kind continue to increase."

No mention is made in the report of the pending deal to dispose of all of the company's British chartered tonnage.

LABOR WAGE OFFER REJECTED

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Employees of the Pittsburgh Railways Company unanimously voted to reject the offer of the receivers that a wage increase be granted with the conditions that the men agree to the introduction of swing and tripper runs and employment of women as conductors and Negroes as motormen. No mention of a strike was made, but the union declares "the men are determined at any cost to get the working conditions they demand."

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Prices of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here Friday are:

Cramp Ship 60, Elec Stor Bat 53, General Asphalt com 30½, Lehigh Nav 68, Lake Superior 16½, Phila Co 26¼, Phila Co pf 31, Phila Elec 24½, Phila Rap Tr 27, Phila Tract 65½, Union Tract 27, United Gas Imp 64.

BANK CLEARINGS GAIN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$6,121,027,000, an increase of 9.5 per cent over last year. Outside of New York there was an increase of 15.3 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Friday's Market)

Am Can	44½	44½	48½	48½
Am Car & Fdy	82½	84½	82½	83½
Am Loco	85	85½	85	85
Am Smelter	76	76½	75½	76¼
Am Sugar	107	107	106½	106½
Am Tel & Tel	96½	97	96½	97
Anacosta	65½	65½	65½	66½
Atchafalaya	56½	56½	56½	56½
At G & W I	100	100	100	100
Baldwin Loco	87½	87½	86	86¼
Balt & Ohio	54½	54½	53½	53½
Both Steel B	82½	82½	82½	82½
Beth Stl pfd	104½	104½	104½	104½
B R T	38½	38½	38½	38½
Can Pacific	157½	157½	156	157¼
Can Lumber	65½	65½	65½	65½
Ches & Ohio	56½	56½	56	56
C, M & St P	50	50	47½	48
C, R I & P	25½	25½	24½	25
C, R I & P 6½	65½	65½	65½	65½
Ches & Ohio 7½	77½	77½	77	77
Chino	39½	39½	39½	39½
Corn Prods	40½	40½	39½	40½
Crucible Steel	64½	64½	63	63½
China Cans	29½	29½	29½	29½
Edison	15½	15½	15	15
Gen Electric	145	145	141½	142
Gen Motors	117	117	115	115
Gr Nor pfd	90½	90½	89½	90
Inspiration	81½	82½	82	82½
Kennecott	32½	32½	32½	32½
Mer Mar	25½	25½	26½	26½
Mer Mar pfd	100	100	97½	98½
Met Pet	39	39	37½	38
Middlevale	51½	51½	51½	51½
Mo Pacific cfs	24	24½	23½	23½
N Y Air Brake	120	120	120	120
N Y Central	72½	72½	72½	72½
N O & H	41	41½	38½	38½
No Pacific	87	87	86½	86½
Penn	43½	43½	43½	43½
Pierce-Arrow	38	38	37½	37½
Ray Cons	24½	24½	23½	23½
Reed & B	86½	86½	85½	85½
Rep Iron & Steel	88½	88½	85½	85½
Studebaker	46½	46½	45½	45½
So Pacific	85½	85½	84½	84½
Texaco	151½	151½	150	151¼
Union Pacific	122½	122½	122½	122½
U S Rubber	59½	59½	59½	59½
U S Steel	108½	108½	107½	108½
Am Ste pfd	110½	111	110½	110½
Western Union	81½	81½	81½	81½
Westinghouse	42	42½	42	42½
Willamette	20	20	19½	19½
Total Sales	294,100	shares		

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

Lib. 3½s	100.60	100.60	100.02	100.10
Lib. 4s	95.80	95.80	95.80	95.80
Lib. 4½s	95.60	95.64	95.36	95.40
LL 1st 4½s	95.98	96	95.36	95.40
LL 2d 4½s	95.60	95.66	95.36	95.44
LL 3d 4½s	95.60	95.60	95.36	95.40

FOREIGN BONDS

Am For Sec 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
Anglo-French 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
City of Bordeaux 6s	96½	96½	96½	96½
City of Lyons 6s	96	96	96	96
City of Marseilles 6s	96½	96½	96½	96½
City of Paris 6s	94	94	94	94
Fr Rep on 5½s	100	100	100	100
Un King 5½s '19	99½	99½	99½	99½
Un King 5½s '21	96½	96½	96½	96½

BOSTON STOCKS

(Friday's Market)

Am Tel	97	97	97	97
A A Chem com	96½	96½	96½	96½
Am Wool com	55½	55½	55½	55½
Am Zinc	18½	18½	18½	18½
Am Loco	85	85	85	85
Arizona com	13½	13½	13½	13½
A G & W I	100	100	100	100
Booth Fish	25½	25½	25½	25½
Boston Elev	65	65	65	65
Boston & Me	23	23	23	23
Butte & Sup	25½	25½	25½	25½
Cal & Ariz	67½	67½	67½	67½
Cal & Hecla	44½	44½	44½	44½
Copper Range	48½	48½	48½	48½
Davis Daily	50	50	50	50
East Butte	10	10	10	10
Fairbanks	45½	45½	45½	45½
Granby	73½	73½	73½	73½
Greene-Can	43½	43½	43½	43½
I Creek com	62½	62½	62½	62½
Isle Royale	25½	25½	25½	25½
Lake	54½	54½	54½	54½
Mass Elec pfd	81	81	81	81
Mass Gas	81	81	81	81
May-Old Colony	24½	24½	24½	24½
Miami	27½	27½	27½	27½
Mohawk	55½	55½	55½	55½
N Y & N H & H	23½	23½	23½	23½
North Butte	13½	13½	13½	13½
Old Dominion	40	40	40	40
Oscoda	52	52	52	52
Shannon	18½	18½	18½	18½
Swift & Co	102½	102½	102½	102½
United Fruit	129½	129½	129½	129½
United Shoe	40	40	40	40
U S Smelting	42½	42½	42½	42½
Utah Cons	10	10	10	10

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	40	45
Aetna Explos	10½	10½
Barnett O & G	6	7½
Bur Ledge	3	4
Boston & Mont	45c	46c
Butte Detroit	5	10
Caledonia	45c	46c
Canada Cop	17½	18
Cash Bay	5	6
Chev Motors	114	118
Cone Arizona	19	19½
Cop Copper	5½	6
Corden & Co	6½	6½
Curtiss	23	25
Federal Oil	1½	1½
First Nat Cop	3	3½
Glenrock	3	3½
Goldfield Cons	20	22
Green Monster	4½	4½
Hecia Mining	4	4½
Houston Oil	75	77
Howe Sound	4	4½
Jerome Verde	1½	1½
Jumbo	9	11
Kerr Lake	8½	9
Lake Torp Boat	4	4½
Magna Cop	28½	31
Marsh	2½	4½
McKin Dar	41	41
Merritt	18½	19½
Midwest Oil	88	90
Midwest Refining	105½	107
Okla P & R	6½	6½
Oklahoma	14	14
Peelers	14	14
Russian 5½s	55	58
do 6½s	58	61
Sapulpa Ref	64	65
Sengway Oil	7	7
Sinclair Gulf	15	17
Standard Motor	124	124
Stanton	17½	18
Submarine Boat	17½	17
Union Motors	27½	27½
Un Verde Ext	36½	37½
U S Steam	6	6
Wright-Martin	7½	7½

DRY GOODS SITUATION

CHICAGO, Ill.—Cooler weather during the week has given greater activity to fall lines of dry goods for immediate delivery. Retailers report better business and more buyers are arriving in the market, says the John V. Farwell Company.

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Credit Curtailment Has Considerable Influence Upon Securities—New Liberty Loan to Be Made Attractive to Investors

Curtailment of credit in the securities markets, and the forthcoming Liberty Loan campaign were two subjects which largely occupied the attention of financiers and stock market traders this week. Legitimate buying and selling of securities is not to be interfered with, it is presumed, but pure speculation is not regarded as strictly "essential" in war times. Consequently it would not be surprising, to some at least, if eventually margin trading would be eliminated altogether, and there would be no sales of securities except when accompanied by the delivery of certificates. This would entirely eliminate the speculative feature of the market, and trading would proceed as in the bond market.

Price movements on the New York exchange this week were largely governed by professional operations. Business was quiet for the most part. Stocks declined early in the week on the expectation that credit curtailment would prevent any kind of an advance until probably after the war. Yesterday, following the holiday of Thursday, the market broke sharply, notwithstanding the most favorable war news.

The fact that Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, sees the necessity of making more attractive the next Liberty Loan was apparent when he told Chairman Kitchen of the Ways and Means Committee, that either the interest rate should be raised or lower surtaxes imposed. Mr. McAdoo recommended that if the interest rate is not raised a portion of the income from the bonds should be free from surtaxes for the period of the war and for a "brief interval thereafter." This, it is figured, would make the bonds more attractive to men of moderate wealth, and thus help the market value of the bonds, but would not affect large purchasers. If the bonds can be kept at par or above it would be more satisfactory to the holders of small amounts who do not like to see their bonds quoted 5 per cent below par when necessity compels them to sell them. It is believed that beyond doubt the next bond issue will be entirely successful, even though it will be the largest ever floated in the United States, for people never have been more patriotic than they are at present. That the sale will be greatly helped by Secretary McAdoo's stabilization plan was shown in Wednesday's New York market, when brisk price advances were made by the second and third Liberty loans.

The banks will be, of course, the mainstay of the forthcoming Liberty Loan campaign, at least in the actual handling. They have been playing that part well in the last three campaigns, as intermediaries between Uncle Sam and some 20,000,000 of his citizens. The effectiveness of their efforts at bond distribution is indicated in the fact that of the total bond subscriptions of \$11,828,000,000, national banks received \$6,000,000,000; and of \$9,975,000,000 allotted, the amount still held by national banks July 1 was \$468,859,000, or only 2.28 per cent of all national bank resources. Estimating probable results of the issue just closed, the banks have taken somewhere around \$2,350,000,000 Treasury certificates in preparation for the fourth loan.

In connection with the Liberty bond recommendations, an amendment is proposed to the law against national bank loans to a single borrower larger than one-tenth of the bank's capital. Presumably the change is to allow more liberal extension in cases where the notes bringing the percentage above that amount are against advances to enable purchases of government obligations, as permitted to a degree in the recent past by administrative rulings.

In some banking quarters, while the present expediency of translating such permission into statutory enactment is admitted, there is a slight disposition to question whether such a step would be permanently wise. Apart from any question of amount of percentage, it is felt that the 10 per cent limitation—as to which a discriminating preference seems now to be proposed—has always served as an effective moral as well as legal support in dealings with importunate borrowers, and any partial relaxation might prove a step in the wrong direction.

Some scattered calling of loans is reported from New York, forcing a resort to other lending institutions or in a few cases of brokerage loans a request for additional margin from customers. There has, however, apparently been no complete dearth of funds at any time, as had been vaguely rumored, the money committee continuing in its active supervision to make due preparations against such contingencies. But for that assistance there might at times be little or no call money available from general sources. As yet the digesting of daily loan reports has hardly reached a stage enabling any definite policy or action.

The acceptance controversy between Boston and New York is still simmering. It is understood the good offices or mediation powers of the federal reserve authorities may possibly effect a final settlement of the issue.

Call money in New York holds firm at the fixed figures of 6 per cent on mixed collateral and 6½ per cent on

all industrials and is in generally scant supply. There are no offerings of new time money, and maturing loans are paid off, with the bid rate nominal at 5 per cent. Commercial paper is quiet at the same level.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Detroit United Railways Company will employ women conductors owing to the shortage of men.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana Steamship Company and the Lloyd Italiano have been merged. The former company last year increased its capital from 12,000,000 to 24,000,000 lire (lire equal to 19.3 cents).

The Argentine Minister of Agriculture says his country has 2,000,000 tons, or about 67,000,000 bushels, of wheat available for export, and 1,500,000 tons of other cereals in addition to the 2,500,000 tons brought by Entente allies.

In the fiscal year ended June 30 deposits of the London City Midland Bank increased from \$902,086,245 to \$1,181,151,610, those of the London County, County & Paris from \$844,866,090 to \$1,151,126,715 and Lloyd's from \$705,288,005 to \$913,191,963.

On account of the delay in the execution of its contract with the government it is said Baltimore & Ohio will ask for three months' extension of approximately \$22,500,000 obligations maturing Oct. 1, consisting of \$10,000,000 three months' notes, \$8,000,000 discount notes and \$4,500,000 bank notes.

Another \$600,000,000 block of 4½ per cent Treasury certificates, the sixth bi-weekly issue, was announced Thursday, by the United States Treasury Department. Certificates will be dated Sept. 17. Subscriptions will be received up to Sept. 14, and will be payable Jan. 16.

The Bank of France's statement shows diminution of more than 22,000,000 francs in the amount advanced to the State since previous report. No part of the 600,000,000 francs advanced authorized by law on June 1 has been touched by the State, which for the first time since the war has been able to diminish its debt solely through resources of its treasury.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here Friday ranged:	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct.	34.70	34.95	34.45	34.43
Dec.	34.00	34.25	33.55	33.67
Jan.	33.85	34.05	33.45	33.46
Mar.	33.70	33.95	33.20	33.32
May	33.63	33.83	33.20	33.37

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices here Friday ranged:

Here Friday ranged:				
	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Oct.	33.15	33.15	32.50	32.75
Dec.	32.93	32.93	32.50	32.50
Jan.	32.98	32.98	32.50	32.65
Mar.	32.90	32.98	32.56	32.76

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

W. L. FARNAM ON ORGAN PLAYING

Noted Organist Tells of His Liking for French School and of Acquiring Good Technique

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—There are few organists in the United States who have made the scholarly research into, or acquired the fondness for, the modern French school of composition that has marked the work of W. Lynnwood Farnam. Mr. Farnam, a Canadian, came to Boston from Montreal and spent some five years at Emmanuel Church, severing his connection there this present summer and accepting the important position of organist and choir-master at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, resigning the latter, however, to join the Canadian field artillery. During his last few months in Boston there was built at Emmanuel Church, to Mr. Farnam's specifications, what is considered the largest church organ in the United States, a four-manual instrument in gallery and chancel divisions with 137 stops. The organist carried his fondness for French music into the specifications for this instrument, and it is characterized by the large amount of mutation work and the sharper reed tone peculiar to French organs. Because of the peculiarity and the success of these specifications and because also of Mr. Farnam's work with the modern French school, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor sought to acquire some of this organist's ideas on organ tone, technique of playing, and program making.

"Louis Vierne," said Mr. Farnam, "may be taken as the best representative of modern French writers. In the true and great quality of his music, all of such extraordinary worth from the first, I have no hesitation in placing him above Gounod or even Widor. His music is inherently good and grows on one tremendously. In fact he is ahead of his time, I believe, and is bound to be better appreciated as he becomes better known. Vierne's extemporaneous playing is characterized by the same perfection of finish you find in his published works, the outstanding qualities of which are strength, satisfaction and a great variety. He wrote many pieces for the reed organ which have the same variety and careful workmanship characteristic of his symphonies."

The suggestion was made that Mr. Farnam, in spite of his fondness for the modern French writers, played exceedingly eclectic programs at his recitals. This led the organist to comment on the art of program making, and incidentally to pay tribute to Bach, whom he considers, after all, the greatest writer of organ music. "A Bach piece," he said, "should either be in good company on a program or not be there at all. You cannot precede or follow Bach by the work of any but a serious-minded man and have your program well balanced. A Bach number should be left out altogether from a light or poor program. As to its position on a program, a Bach piece might well come either first or last, or in some programs in the middle. This would depend on the character of the other numbers. So with a symphony. I have no feeling that a composition of this sort should always be led up to gradually or be followed by something lighter. This custom, I think, is a needless concession to a false idea of an audience's ability. If a symphony has been well played, it speaks for itself, and the audience needs no sop to its sense of appreciation."

The subject of technique naturally came next, and the interviewer sought to learn the secret of Mr. Farnam's absolute precision of fingering, opportunity of registration, and rich color sense.

"Of course, it is perfectly patent," said the organist, "that everybody should have a good piano technique before attempting to play the organ. After all, that and a feeling for the organ are the chief requisites. I work up a composition gradually, beginning at a very slow tempo, striving constantly to see that especially in the beginning the text is rendered in an absolutely correct manner. This is established an instinctive exactness of fingering which accommodates itself to an increase in tempo as this is gradually accelerated. I practice a composition on the piano first and then on my small chapel organ, where the possibilities of the piece occur to me. After the composer's text is firmly fixed in my mind, I go to the large organ and there, freed from the necessity of watching the notes, I am at liberty to work out the registration. Now comes in the necessity of the feeling for the organ; for the registration possibilities, of course, are limited only by the scope of the instrument."

"This feeling for the organ consists solely in an appreciation of tone qualities. The organist must have a realization of every kind of tone at his command. He must feel, for instance, the difference in quality between an 8-foot flute and a 4-foot flute. This leads inevitably to a feeling for the right combination, and this, of course, is what distinguishes good organ playing."

Mr. Farnam emphasized his fondness for purity of tone, by which he means especially the right tonal mixture. For instance, playing a Bach piece with a mixture of diapason and string tone, he considers, ruins the whole effect. "In fact," he said, "the overdone string tone does not blend well with anything. This, of course, is not saying that the modern string tone when well voiced is not valuable and even indispensable for many effects. It emphatically, however, cannot, as some organists seem

to think, be substituted for mutation stops. I have 60 couplers on the organ I have been playing at Emmanuel Church, but I should like 15 more. I also have more than a dozen mutation stops, but I should not like to spare any one of them. They add a certain brilliant quality without loss of purity, and for that reason are extremely valuable. A modern 'fat' flute tone, you know, is not good to fill out a diapason tone, in the belief that it adds volume. The only thing that will add pleasant volume to a diapason tone is more diapason, and the purity is not jeopardized by the addition of good mutation stops or mixtures. There are certain combinations, of course, that are advisable, and the feeling for the organ which the organist must possess will guide him in a right selection. After all," he concluded, "we are often tempted to overdo the rendering of music. Let it speak for itself. The organist does not have to worry if he lets it go on and deliver its own message. Simple, straightforward playing is better than torturing each phrase as it passes."

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The San Carlo Opera Company's season at the Shubert Theater continues actively. Every evening the management has been obliged to put up the "sold out" sign, for the fame of the company has spread among the Italian districts of the city and the Italians are rushing to see Italian opera in the Italian manner. On the whole, the performances have been satisfactory. Thursday evening "Carmen" was presented in Italian. Esther Ferrabini, who appeared with the company last year in the same rôle, gave a vital and moving picture of the gypsy. Her conception of the rôle, as along traditional lines (all Carmens are, for that matter, with the exception of that of Mary Garden), in fidelity to the character, indeed, Miss Ferrabini is a more satisfactory Carmen than some of those heard in recent seasons at the Metropolitan. Romeo Boscacci, substituting for Salazar, was a stereotyped Don José; Royer a thoroughly routine Escamillo.

In Queenie Mario, a young pupil of Mme. Sembrich, Mr. Gallo uncovered an attractive Micaela, though her vocal equipment is not thorough as yet. However, for a young artist, she disclosed a truly remarkable poise and histrionic command. Later, at the Saturday matinee, she sang the heroine's rôle in "Roméo et Juliette" (the only work that the company has produced in French) and with wider scope for her talents gave a more convincing exhibition of her ability. The performance of the Gounod work also included in the cast Ralph Errolle, Joseph Royer and Enzo Bozzano.

Marcella Craft made her first appearance of the year in the Friday production of an Italianized "Faust." Miss Craft's singing ability fell below her other accomplishments, which are so fine as to win a high place for her among the singing actresses of the present day. Her conception of Marguerite is one of beauty in every particular. It is a work of intelligence and of artistic merit. Miss Craft never conceives a character in parts, but on the other hand subordinates every part of the conception to the importance of the whole, with the result that the picture is built up for the spectator gradually, and with strokes that convey only the significant outlines. During the past few years, the singer has done much to correct her method, but even today, the tone production is limited.

"Il Trovatore" with Estelle Wentworth, Leon Zivov, Roberto Vellone, and Pietro de Biasi, ended the first week. "Carmen" was repeated Monday evening with the same cast that sang the preceding Thursday.

Tuesday evening brought the first New York performance by the San Carlo Opera Company of Wolf-Ferrari's "Jewels of the Madonna." This little story of passion and sacrifice has never won much of a hold upon the public, though it must be admitted that the composer has succeeded in writing music that is appropriate to the story. Crass and banal though this music is, its very crassness and banality are justified by the presence of those qualities in the book.

The performance was crude in the noisy ostentatiousness of all concerned. Elizabeth Amden as Mariella, Agostini as Gennaro, and Joseph Royer as Rafael, all acted and sang as though their chief object was to drown out chorus and orchestra, and at the same time the chorus and orchestra retaliated in kind. And as is ever the case with Italian audiences, the louder the singers sang, the louder grew the applause. The performance was for the benefit of the Stage Women's War Relief, for which \$1200 was raised.

Sunday afternoon in the Hippodrome Eugene Ysaie and Anna Pizlu gave a joint recital. It has been long since Ysaie has played so beautifully. It was the Ysaie of old without the faults that have fastened themselves upon his playing during the past few years, without those faults of intonation and of bowing that marked his previous appearance in this city. With Maurice Dambois at the piano he played among other things the "Kreutzer Sonata" of Beethoven as only a master of masters could interpret the rare beauties of the colossal work. What sweep of the imagination, what wealth of emotion surged through his playing! No little need of praise should be allotted to Dambois, for his playing of the piano part. Miss Pizlu's singing of her songs was not so successful, but she did succeed in finding dramatic utterance for the aria "Ritorna vincitor," from Verdi's "Aida."

FRENCH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA'S TOUR

Both Musical and Patriotic Interest Attaches to Reception of the Famous Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The coming tour of the orchestra of the Paris Conservatory—La Société des Concerts du Conservatoire de Paris—possesses a dual interest, first the artistic, second the patriotic. Indeed, it has been upon the patriotic aspect that emphasis has been laid. In whatever cities the orchestra is to play it is the intention of the local committee, working in conjunction with the French-American Association for Musical Art, to celebrate the coming of the orchestra with a "Tri-Color Day." Parades and other forms of celebration are being planned, and the hope is large that the occasion may be made a local holiday.

Arrangements to bring the orchestra to the United States were consummated by Otto H. Kahn during his recent visit to France, where he was decorated by the French Government for his devotion to propaganda in favor of French art, and created a Chevalier in the Legion of Honor. The French-American Association of Musical Art, which Mr. Kahn organized and of which he is the guiding genius, has placed upon its executive committee for handling these concerts, besides Mr. Kahn as chairman, Frederick G. Bourne, James Byrne, Henry P. Davidson, Henry C. Frick, Robert Golet, Augustus D. Juillard, Myron T. Herrick, Clarence H. Mackay, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Charles H. Sabin, William K. Vanderbilt, Henry Walters, and George H. Wickesham.

The complete itinerary of the concert tour follows:

Oct. 8, New York; 9, Boston; 10, Providence; 11, Springfield; 13, New York; 14, Philadelphia; 15, Baltimore; 16, Washington; 18, Richmond; 19, Norfolk; 21, Charlotte; 22, Atlanta; 24, New Orleans; 26, Dallas; 28, San Antonio; 30, El Paso. Nov. 3, San Diego; 4, Los Angeles; 5, Fresno; 6, San Francisco; 7, Oakland; 8, Portland; 10, Seattle; 11, Tacoma; 13, Spokane; 14, Boise; 15, Salt Lake; 17, Denver; 18, Oklahoma City; 19, Tulsa; 20, Kansas City; 21, St. Louis; 22, Omaha; 23, Des Moines; 25, Fargo; 27, Minneapolis; 28, Milwaukee; 30, St. Paul. Dec. 1, Chicago; 2, Indianapolis; 3, Louisville; 4, Cincinnati; 5, Dayton; 6, Toledo; 7, Detroit; 8, Cleveland; 9, Pittsburgh; 10, Buffalo; 11, Toronto; 12, Rochester; 13, Syracuse; 15, Montreal; 17, New York.

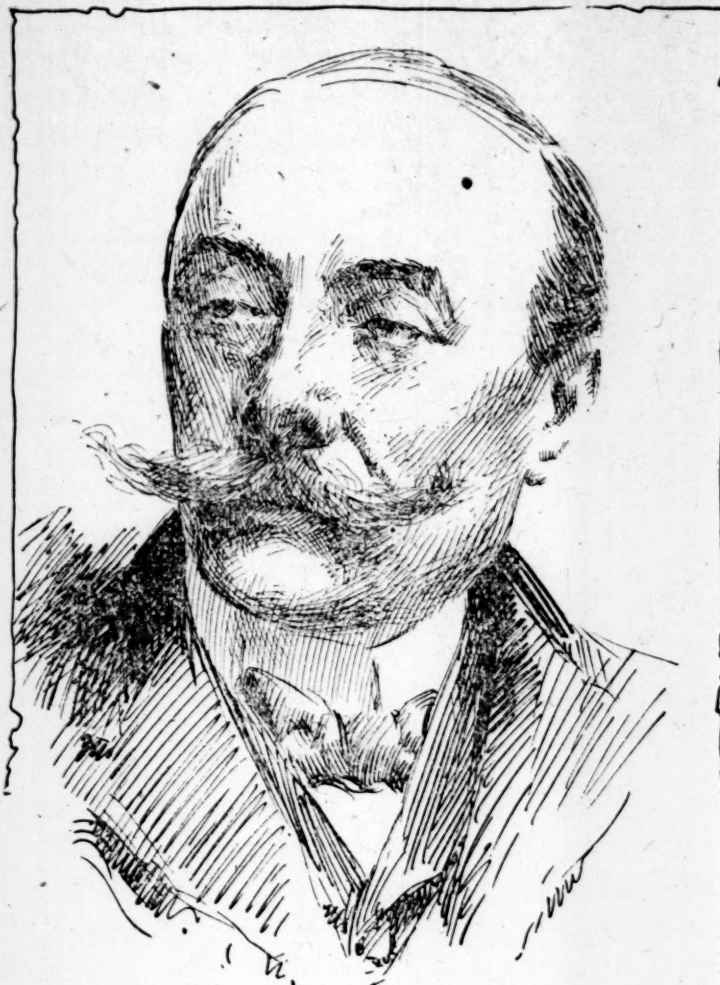
The Société des Concerts du Conservatoire de Paris has had an uninterrupted existence for over a hundred years. It gave its first public concert under the direction of François Antoine Habeneck, in the theater of the Conservatoire on March 9, 1828. Until this time its activities were restricted to private appearances of its orchestra which formed an adjunct of the Conservatoire, and since then its concerts have formed a regular part of the musical life of the French capital. Its membership is recruited from the conservatory and its members are divided into sociétaires, aspirants, and auxiliaires. Its conductors since Habeneck's time have been Narcisse Girard, Tilmant, Hainé, Deldevez, Jules Garcin, Paul Taffanel, Georges Marty, and finally André Messager, who comes to this country the latter part of this month with the present orchestra.

André Messager is a native of Montluçon and received his entire musical education at the Niedermeyer School of Religious Music, where he had as one of his associates Gabriel Fauré. His teachers included Eugene Gigout in counterpoint, Adam Lausset for piano, and Loret for the organ. His education carrying him into church music, he became upon his graduation organist to the choir of St. Sulpice, after which he filled successively the positions of organist at St. Paul and of musical director at Sainte-Marie des Batignolles.

Messager was appointed conductor of the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire in 1908 to succeed Georges Marty. Under his direction the influence of the conservatory orchestra has spread widely and he has conducted the orchestra not only throughout France but also in Switzerland. He has conducted on South American tours and has won much admiration in Brazil and the Argentine.

Yet Messager has been more than a conductor. He has won considerable fame as a composer of opera comique, that most charming and delicate manifestation of French musical genius. In this genre he was noted for the qualities of good taste, style, and distinction which marked his every essay, and yet there is no lack of individuality in any of his music. Among the better known of his works for the lighter stage are "La Basoche," "Madame Chrysanthème," "Fortunio," and "Isoline." In addition he has composed two ballets, "The Two Pigeons" and "Béatrice."

In connection with his composition of operas comiques, Messager was appointed conductor at the Opéra Comique in Paris where from 1898 to 1903 he was associated with Albert Carré years which were the most glorious in the history of that famous institution. He was noted for the open-mindedness in the favor he showed to new works and he was instrumental in the production of "Louise" and "Pelléas et Mélisande," works which at the time of their composition were considered among the most revolutionary of operatic types. But while he was busy with this other musical matters, and from 1901 to 1907 he was an occasional director in the seasons of grand opera at Covent Garden, London. In January, 1908, he undertook the direction of the Paris Opéra. He frequently left the director's office to reside at the conductor's desk and aided in the produc-



André Messager

Conductor of La Société des Concerts du Conservatoire de Paris

tion of Rameau's "Hippolyte et Aricie," Lalo's "Namouna," Massenet's "Bacchus," Renaldo Hahn's "La Fête chez Thérèse," Chabrier's "Gwendoline," Saint-Saëns' "Dejanire," Bruneau's "Les Bacchantes," Massenet's "Roma," Bachellet's "Scène," Strauss' "Salome," and the "Ring" of Wagner. One of his final efforts at the opera was the conducting of the Paris première of "Parsifal."

SAN FRANCISCO'S ORCHESTRA PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Board of Governors of the San Francisco Musical Association, which controls the San Francisco Symphony orchestra, met Sept. 6. Alfred Hertz was elected director of the orchestra for the season of 1918-19, without opposition. This was accomplished following a reassuring statement of the financial affairs of the organization of business men who back the concerts against the deficits.

William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and president likewise of the Musical Association, made a report to the board of governors and to the directors and subscribers, in which he showed that the support guaranteed for the coming season exceeds that of any previous season. He deplored the necessity to announce that their might be a lack of "novelties" on the programs which Mr. Hertz is assembling, but assured the people that as far as possible the season would not be devoid of new score interpretations. A preponderance of French music is to be expected with liberal representations from the newer school of Italian symphonic works. The standard works of Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert and Brahms will be offered as well also be offered Wagnerian scores in which Hertz, as Wagnerian director for the Metropolitan, specialized for more than a decade.

The season, which opens Oct. 25 and closes March 30, will be busy. The regular first presentations of the symphonic programs will be on Friday afternoons as heretofore, and the repetition of these schedules will follow on the Sunday after. There will be 12 each of these. Ten popular programs will be offered, and a few special complimentary programs for the members, subscribers and their friends will be presented. Out-of-town concerts will also be arranged as occasion invites, and it is the purpose of the board of governors to extend these as widely as possible. No important changes in the membership of the orchestra will be made.

MAINE MUSIC FESTIVAL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—It is announced by officials of the Maine Music Festival that the concerts of the twenty-second season will be given in Bangor Oct. 3, 4 and 5, and in Portland Oct. 7, 8 and 9. At the opening concert in each city Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be sung, with Louis Gravenor, baritone, Martha Baker, soprano, Harriet McConnell mezzo-contraalto, and Norman Arnold, tenor, leading. On the second night Hippolyte Lazaro, tenor, of the Metropolitan Opera Company will be heard in a group of songs. The chorus will sing "America," a patriotic cantata by Carl Busch. On the third night Miss Lucy Gates, soprano and Miss Ethel Leginska, pianist, will appear. The chorus of 600 voices will sing "The Tale of the Bell," a patriotic cantata by William H. Lester, in which Hartridge Whipp, baritone, will sing the incidental solos. The accompaniment will be provided by a Boston orchestra. Soldiers and sailors are to be admitted free to all concerts. The net profits of the festival will go to the Y. W. C. A. war council's fund to provide musical instruments to the Maine camps. The concerts are in charge of Director William R. Chapman.

MUSIC'S ISOLATION DIMINISHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seated at the table at one end of the long music room were Mollie and her father, regarding one another with an air of expectancy. A third chair was drawn up to the table, in the center of which stood a pile of books with slips of paper in them to mark particular openings.

"Father," said Mollie, "I wish Rachel would come. We want to begin."

Mr. Harford shook his head. "I don't think I shall win. The best musical outrage, or howler—whatever you like to call it—I've chosen is from Beethoven."

"Hush, hush!" cried Mollie, "you mustn't be telling before we're all here."

But suspense was now at an end, for Rachel stood in the doorway, laughing to see the preparations that had been made. "Are my books there, too?" she said.

"Yes, and mine and father's. But what has kept you so long?"

"I thought I'd get a prize for the winner." And Rachel, before taking her place, put a coquettish-looking box of chocolates on the table.

"You are a dear," whispered Mollie, getting up and giving her a hug.

"Are we only to read out one musical blunder each; only one out of the number I've marked?" said Mr. Harford. Rachel nodded. "Well, then, mine's from 'Eindymion.' Listen! 'She sighed, and then she flew to her easel, or buried herself in some sublime cantata of her favorite master, Beethoven.'"

"Cantata!" echoed the girls delightedly and clapped their hands. Then Mollie, taking up a volume of Coleridge, read the lines:

The wedding guest here beat his breast,
For he heard the loud bassoon.

"I never thought of that," observed her father, "often as I have read 'The Ancient Mariner.' The bassoon is certainly not loud. Coleridge might have spoken of a trombone, or cornet or trumpet; any of those might have been termed loud."

"But none of them would have rhymed with 'noon,'" exclaimed Mollie triumphantly. "Now, Rachel, it's your turn. George Elliot, perhaps?"

"Yes, 'The Mill on the Floss,'" said Rachel, taking the book from the hand of her friend. "What do you think of 'the perfect accord of descending thirds and fifths'? Only try it," and moving quickly to the piano, she gave an illustration of the effect produced.

"Ugh!" shivered Mollie, "it's hideous."

"The perfect accord of the futurists, I suppose," said Mr. Harford. "Rachel, you've won your own chocolates."

"But what puzzles me," said Mollie, pointing to the formidable array of authors whose inaccuracies had not been exposed, "is the stupidity of all these good people. They ought to have known what they were writing about, or at least to have consulted those who did. What do you say, father?"

Mr. Harford paused for a moment. "There is a singular isolation about music. Some one has said that it is to be regarded almost as an esoteric mystery, to be fully made known only in the secret circles of the initiated. That may not be so true now, but certainly it was the usual attitude of the public in the Nineteenth Century, and therefore I don't wonder that even the classic writers of those times did not take any special pains to be accurate in their references. After all, music is the youngest of the arts, and that which is most removed from the basis of everyday experience."

"It is quite true," put in Rachel, "that at school I always felt the music lesson was something apart from all the other work."

"Yes," said Mollie, "and even taken out of one's playlist!"

"Quite true, quite true; you two

girls are on a right track. Your music studies ought to have been interwoven with the rest of the work, so as to help you to find and express yourselves, each as a concordant whole, and not as mere composites of fragmentary knowledge, and that's a truth extending far beyond school days. The greater the experience of life, the more we should see it as a whole, and not as in a number of separate compartments. Even in music itself, what do they teach you? Often only a series of show pieces, instead of a real acquaintance with the works of the great masters. What is wanted is the power to read music as easily as one reads a book, and the same desire to cover the ground of musical literature as of bookland."

Rachel, now quite excited, lost her habitual reserve and became almost voluble. "I always felt it was all wrong at school; the further I traveled in music, the more I was isolated from the rest of the girls; and even when I went to the Conservatoire there was plenty to talk of inside its walls, but the barrier outside seemed greater still. Somehow I think there shouldn't be technical institutions apart, just for this art or for that, or for one branch of knowledge or another; but all should be linked together in one great university—if that's the proper word."

"The true and original meaning," assented Mr. Harford.

"Another thing," went on Rachel, "that troubles me, is the narrowness of outlook of most of the students after they leave the Conservatoire. Thanks to your reception of me, and to the culture of this beautiful home," Rachel's eyes glistened as she spoke, "my musical education has gone on continuously ever since. This library, and these intimate talks with you both—I can't say what they have meant to me. But it makes me feel all the more the strait limits within which so many of my contemporaries have had to move. Some of the most brilliant exponents of them all never come to know a master's works as a whole, or to understand his position in the period to which he belonged. Yet they vie with each other to the finest point in the presentation of some particular composition."

Here Mollie broke in: "Well, how can you expect anything else when the concert public often only go to applaud them as if they were jugglers, and not in the least to enjoy a work because it is beautiful in itself. It seems to me that they are far more to blame than the artist."

"Neither one nor the other, altogether," said Mr. Harford, "technique is the monster that devours her own children. A blind worship of technique destroys the taste of the public, just as it inhibits the faculties of the performer. All the same, a better day is dawning. Take collective singing, for instance; look how it has spread through all the schools in the last 20 years, yes, and with note reading in addition to the old tonic sol-fa; look at the local festivals and the works given at them; think of the promenade concerts."

"And the lecture-recitals," added Rachel.

"Yes, the lecture-recitals; see how they are training the listeners in musical form, and also in musical history and literature, which are now even beginning to be bound up with general literature and social history. All this is tending to break down that prodigious isolation of which we were speaking. Like poetry and drama, music ought to form a part of the life of the nation. Then we should have artists with a breadth of view, and a cooperative plan, that would give vision to the people; and the people would become artists, too, for they would listen in quite a different way. Art is not the province of the few; it makes its demands upon all men. Beauty is something to be understood and not created. In the full sense all that is beautiful ought to be conveyed by a perfect artist to active assistants, who receive in perfection that beauty of which he is conscious, so that they become one in the fellowship of understanding. Then art will be revealed as a whole, truth as a whole, beauty as a whole. All will be known to be imperishable."

"Is not that the beauty of holiness?" asked Mollie suddenly. And there was no reply.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—One of the special features of chamber music is the equality of importance of the instrumental parts. On this account composers have always felt a difficulty in employing the human voice in music of this type, since its connection with words gives it an undue prominence; yet every music lover must regret the limitations imposed upon chamber music by the absence of the voice as one of the instruments employed. In a lecture-recital entitled "A New Use for the Voice in Chamber Music," which was lately given at the Trinity College of Music, Dr. Charles Pearce discussed the means for removing this difficulty. He said that we were not without instances, in the ancient ecclesiastical music and old songs, of the voice discarding definite words and being confined to a single vowel in certain passages. The lecturer did not recommend this expedient, nor yet the more modern humming through the closed lips, but proposed rather the treatment of a vocal melody in conjunction with other parts, much in the same way that Bach had dealt with the chorale in his organ preludes. Dr. Pearce has written interesting examples arranged for voice, organ, violin and cello, in order to show how this end could be achieved. He treated his subjects, which were drawn from Seventeenth-Century MSS., in the British Museum, contrapuntally; these comprised old songs by Henry VIII, Robert Fairfax, W. Cornyshe, Dr. Cooper, and anon-

mous composers, and were given for the purpose of illustration, with Mr. Dawson Freer in the voice part, the lecturer at the organ, and the violin and cello parts in the hands of Mr. Emile Sauret and Mr. L. Lebell. This is certainly an interesting experiment and Dr. Pearce has opened a wide vista to composers of chamber music.

Lieutenant Fielden presented a long and ambitious program at his recent recital in the Wigmore Hall. He is a virile pianist with considerable technical qualifications and a completely unaffected style. Courageous, not to say audacious, as it was to play Chopin in such a wholly unorthodox way, the performance was undeniably interesting and consistent, for Lieutenant Fielden simply gave the music as honestly seen through his own individual temperament. He was at his best, perhaps, in Chopin's A flat polonaise, where his vigor stood him in good stead, especially in the basso ostinato section, which made a fine impression. Works of very different schools were played (César Franck, Scriabine, Debussy and Beethoven), but always with the same directness and the same rugged strength.

The promenade concerts at the Queen's Hall have begun earlier than usual this summer, Aug. 10 being the opening date. The series is to last 10 weeks, with Sir Henry Wood conducting. M. Moiseiwitsch and Mme. Lalla Miranda were engaged for the first concert and many other artists have been scheduled to appear. Among the novelties to be produced are a number of works by American composers. Mr. Arthur Beckwith is the principal violin and Mr. Frederick Kiddle is the organist, while during the first month as many as 47 different soloists are to perform in one capacity or another.

The program for the promenade concerts have now been issued. The new works that are to be performed during the series are not so numerous as was expected—12 in all—but they will add the elements of novelty and freshness to the scheme. British music will be represented by five new compositions, including an orchestral suite by Felix White, entitled "Impressions of England"; Howard Carr's three "Sketches for Orchestra"; Ernest Austin's "Glella-Mary Dances"; Frederick Laurence's "Legend" (No. 2) for orchestra; and a "Tone Poem" by Joseph Speight. Three American novelties are to be given, comprising a humorous suite, "Adventure in a Perambulator," by John Alden Carpenter; a "Comedy Overture on Negro Themes," by Henry F. Gilbert; and "Two Indian Dances," by Charles Sanford Skilton. Italian music will be represented by Malpiero's "Impressioni dal Vere," and a scherzo from Scontrino's "Sinfonia Marinareca." The only French work that comes within this category is Duparc's "Aux Etoiles," and the Swiss composition, which completes the 12 novelties, is an allegory for orchestra by Jacques-Dalcroze. The programs are on the old familiar lines. Mondays remain Wagner evenings, and the Beethoven symphonies will be played in the course of the "classical" Friday evenings as usual.

During the recent reign of terror in Finland, it appears that Jean Sibelius, the well-known Finnish composer, was in grave danger, and no way of escape seemed possible. The Red Guards, who were then in power, made up a black list which included the names of Finland's greatest men. At the head of the list was the name of Jean Sibelius. The composer himself knew his name to be on the document, and his friends in Helsinki knew it too. He was then living in his country house, which was closely guarded; but one day his friend Professor Kajanus, having succeeded in obtaining a sledge, drove thither, managing somehow to have an interview with Sibelius, and to get away afterward. By chance the Professor heard that the chief of the Reds, bearing the title of War Minister, had been a cornet-blower, and that he was a lover of music. This decided him to call upon that official, and to seek his aid for the man on whom Finland had set her musical hope. After a long conversation M. Kajanus asked the minister (a workman whom the Red Guards had taken out of prison), if he really wished that Sibelius, the composer of so much beautiful music, should be killed. This question disturbed the chief of the Reds to such a degree that he at once made out a passport for Sibelius, with which M. Kajanus was enabled to pass the Red Guards, and to release his friend.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Visit to Horace's Farm

"The Anio, as first seen near Rome, from the Ponte Nomentano, or from the Ponte Salario just before it joins the Tiber, is hardly likely to impress the visitor as a noble and famous river. . . . There is nothing in these lower reaches to hint at a strong, fast current, singing as it goes, up there in the Sabine Mountains, at the foot of Monte Gennaro, whose pyramidal form gleams out on us in the evening light." Dr. James Sully writes in "Italian Travel Sketches."

It is indeed at Tivoli, where the Anio ends its fresh mountain journey and is about to lapse into the dull existence of the Campagna, that it reaches the highest pitch of its vivacity, breaking out for a moment into wild freaks of movement, and, as if to show its contempt for the timid, circuitous descent of ancient aqueducts and modern railway, hurling itself straight down to the plain of the Campagna.

"The valley of the Anio can be explored by taking, as far as Vicovaro, either the road or the railway, both of which keep pretty close to the river and to the ancient Via Valeria. The Sabine Mountains present from this point of view a pretty, wavy contour. May the soft silvery gray of their limestone slopes be varied with greens and browns. Below in the valley are orchards, to the late bright bloom of which there respond the huge white blossoms that light up the hedges. The river itself is of a bluish green tint and sparkles in the sunshine. It flows lazily between its green banks, edged with alders and willows, about which we can spy familiar northern growths, the hawthorn, the honeysuckle, and the wild rose, and higher still, among limestone boulders, a wealth of green ferns. One can easily imagine oneself some limestone valley of Derbyshire, save where a heavy wave of misty perfume passes, or a nightingale embroiders the monotonous hum of the stream with tiny figures of liquid melody."

"Vicovaro is the starting-point for the valley of the Licenza, a stream which flows from the north into the Anio at a point a little above the town. In the time of Augustus the valley was called Ulica, and the river Ugentia. The beauty of the valley, and still more its endearing associations as the site of Horace's farm, make the excursion a notable one."

"Our road, a rude and stony track, winds up over arid slopes, where a few olive trees manage to thrive between masses of robust oak. We dismount, little loath, at Rocca Giuvine, a village superbly placed on a steep rock, its side honeycombed into hollows in which flourish dark masses of box. The village itself is squalid enough. We perform our one duty to the place by trying to decipher the half-effaced

Latin inscription in the poor little Piazza Vacuna, which tells us that Vespasian restored the temple of Vacuna, the Sabine goddess of Victory, substituting the Latin name Victoria. This tradition, if well-founded, fixes one of the haunts of Horace, who ends a letter to a friend by saying that he had written it behind the ruin of the Sabine temple.

"We proceed on foot to visit other spots supposed to be still more intimately associated with the poet. We clamber up a steep and stony path, bordered with soft blue anemones, to a poor but pretentious chapel, the 'Cappella delle Case' (of 'della Casa'), which local tradition has erroneously identified as the site of Horace's country-house. Beyond this point the path is more richly decorated with wild flowers—anemones, some white, others of a soft cornflower-blue, and

stately crimson and purple cyclamens, with petals thrown back, suggesting the hair of flying nymphs. Eventually we reach a spring, known as the 'Fonte del Ratini,' otherwise 'desi Oratini'—names that clearly testify to a popular association of the spot with the Roman poet. For once the authorities support the local tradition, identifying this spring with the 'Fons Bandusiae' of Horace, whose waters were 'brighter than glass.'"

"The history of the search for the spot where Horace rusticated in the dog days is a curious one. It began at the end of the Sixteenth Century; and it would seem as if almost all the villages in the Sabine Mountains had put in a claim for the honor. Even now, when the site has been clearly tracked to the head of the valley, the precise spot has not been certainly determined. Two sites assert their claims, one higher up above the river,

the other lower down on a terrace facing the head of the valley. Some, including M. Gaston Boissier, prefer the former as according better with what Horace says of his villa. The claim of the latter is supported by the discovery on the terrace of a bit of tessellated pavement, a black design on a white ground, consisting of series of flattened isosceles triangles lying one upon the other, and making a key-pattern. . . . Sentiment could have little to say as to a choice between the two sites. On the higher one the poet would have had less of a climb to his fountain, and a more extensive view; yet the terrace, which lies some height above the river, facing the hills at the head of the valley, would have been more deeply folded in Sabine recesses—as Clough has it—yielding to its occupant a more perfect sense of seclusion from the racket of the city."

When Morning, Loosing From Its Crimson Drifts

When morning, loosing from its crimson drifts, Some panting skylark overtakes, Most tender Of such weak rivalships, and prone to render Homage unto great-heartedness, it lifts The breaking strain, and all along its lines Of thrilling light, its currents of pure air And rosy mists, winds it at will, Unites and separates, and still wreathes it and builds anew beyond despair. Till light is song, song light—through all heaven's steadfast signs.

—Anne Whitney.

Saturday Night in Thrums

With the Auld Lights, the Sabbath began to come on at six o'clock on Saturday evening. . . .

The clatter of more than one loom could still have been heard by Davy had not his ears been too accustomed to the sound to notice it. In the adjoining house Bell Mealmaker was pepping her newly washed floor with sand, while her lodger, Hender Robb, with a rusty razor in his hand, looked for his chin in a tiny glass that was peeling on the wall. Jinny Tosh had got her husband, Aundra Lunan, who always spoke of her as She, ready, so to speak, for church eighteen hours too soon, and Aundra sat stiffly at the fire, putting his feet on the ribs every minute, to draw them back with a scared look at Her as he remembered that he had on his blacks. In a box beneath the bed was his silk hat, which had been knocked down to him at Jamie Ramsay's rump, and Jinny had already put his red handkerchief, which was also a pictorial history of Scotland, into a pocket of his coat-tails, with a corner hanging gracefully out. Her puckered lips signified that, however much her man might desire to do so, he was not to carry his handkerchief to church in his hat, where no one could see it. On working days Aundra held his own, but at six o'clock on Saturday nights he passed into Her hands.

Across the wynd, in which a few hens wandered, Pete Todd was supping in his shirt-sleeves. His blacks lay ready for him. . . . Pete, glancing at them at intervals, supped as slowly as he could. In one hand he held a saucer, and in the other a chunk of bread, and they were as far apart as Pete's outstretched arms could put them. His chair was a yard from the table, on which, by careful balancing, he rested a shoeless foot, and his face was twisted to the side. Every time Easie Whamond, his wife, passed him she took the saucer from his hand, remarking that when a genteel man sat down to tea he did not turn his back on the table. Pete took this stolidly, like one who had long given up trying to understand the tantrums of women, and who felt that, as a lord of creation, he could afford to let it pass. . . . J. M. Barrie.

Breaking Billows

A sky of whirling flakes of foam. A rushing world of dazzling blue: One moment, the sky looms in view—The next, a crash in its curved dome, A tumult indescribable And eyes dazed by the miracle.

Here breaks by circling day and night, In thunder, the sea's boundless might.

—William Sharp.

The Permanent

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HUMANITY is so unaccustomed, indeed so unable, to think metaphysically, that it permits the evidence of facts, under its very eyes, either to escape it entirely, or else it is guilty of misconstruing it. An illuminating example of this may be found in its own changeableness. Now this changeableness is no modern phase of human character. The Athenians ostracized Aristides because they grew tired of hearing him called just. Five centuries later, in this same Athens, Paul found the people still pursuing the will-o'-the-wisp of the unfamiliar: "For," as the chronicler of "The Acts" writes, "all the Athenians and strangers which were there spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell, or to hear some new thing."

Now, as a matter of fact, whether the world has eyes to see it or not, this wearying for something new is the most complete evidence of the unreality of matter. Men do not weary of truths when they understand them, and until they understand them they are not truths to them. This is the secret of the hold religion obtains on men. The dogmas they adhere to may be utterly untenable, their practice may conflict with every word of the Sermon on the Mount. But, nevertheless, the undeveloped spiritual perception of these people has laid hold on the fact of Spirit, and the fact is impervious to argument. Such men were the early Christians, the Lollards, and many others. It is easy enough to point to the inconsistencies, the excesses, the actual ignorance, embedded in very much that they taught. But they had somehow, no matter if without metaphysical discernment, laid hold of Christ, and no mortal argument could shake that hold. For, what God, Truth, had joined together, the material man cannot put asunder.

Where, of course, the great world gets wrong in its conception of God, Truth, is in joining together two things God never joined, matter and Spirit. When the world insists that God, Spirit, made matter, it makes matter spiritual, and Spirit material. It is a dilemma from which there is no possible escape, and it is an error in the premise which renders unsound every conclusion drawn from it. Amongst the innumerable errors entailed by it is the human being's love of change. The creation of God becomes a kaleidoscope of material phenomena, by a change from one to the other of which the individual, drunk with physical sensations, endeavors to stimulate his own jaded appetites. Here was the occasion for the altar to "The Unknown God," or, as Huxley, appropriating the Greek term, "ΑΙΝΕΤΗ ΟΘΕΙ," translated inferentially, the God of Agnosticism.

To these First Century Greeks, God was not Principle, was not Truth, was not Mind. God was an unknown quantity. And that is what God has remained ever since to the overwhelming majority—a mystery. That was the point of view of the Greeks on Mars Hill. For "certain philosophers of the Epicureans, and of the Stoicks, encountered him. And some said, What will this babbling say? other some, He seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods: because he preached unto them of Jesus, and the resurrection. And they took him, and brought him unto Areopagus, saying, May we know what this new doctrine, whereof thou speakest, is? For thou bringest certain strange things to our ears: we would know therefore what these things mean." There you have the gospel of intellectuality stated in its naked simplicity.

The Athenians had never laid hold of Christ, Truth, and necessarily had no knowledge of Principle. Religion, consequently, to them was a rudderless boat, and there was nothing permanent by which to steer their course. To such materialized mentalities consecration to Principle was an utter impossibility. And this, surely, is what Mrs. Eddy means, when she writes, upon page 428 of Science and Health, "We should consecrate existence, not to the unknown God whom we ignorantly worship," but to the eternal builder, the everlasting Father, to the Life which mortal sense cannot impair nor mortal belief destroy. We must realize the ability of mental might to offset human misconceptions and to replace them with the life which is spiritual, not material."

When a man gains his first glimpse of Principle, Truth, he gains something which he can never be sundered from. From that moment there is, so far as he is concerned, nothing to argue about, nor is there in the opposite view anything to interest himself in other than intellectuality. On page 113 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes, "De Quincey says mathematics has not a foot to stand upon which is not purely metaphysical." Now did any person ever hear of any mathematician who was particularly interested in being told that two and two made something more or less than four. To the mathematician the thing is a fact of which he does not weary because it is a fact, and about which he does not want to argue because it is waste of time. But if you ask the artist, whether he prefers Rubens or Rembrandt, or the musician whether he prefers Mozart or Bach, you are in the land of argument in a moment, because you are in the country of sensuous impressions, which have no relation to Principle.

It must be manifest, then, that religion which is knowledge of God, Truth, Principle, or else it is a bundle

of paradoxes, must be scientific, and that the mere fact that the human mind can chase dogmas, as a kitten chases its tail, proves that they are opinions and not Science. Truth must be scientific, for the very simple reason that it is, ipso facto, capable of proof. That is why Paul flatly declared that faith without works, otherwise theory without proof, was dead. If there were any truth in the contention that matter, with all its lusts, passions, and appetites was real, men would not be the victims of jaded appetites, or be everlastingly flitting from one lust to another. The simple fact is that, drowned in the evidence of the senses, having eyes they see not, and ears they hear not, and even fear lest learning the truth they should be weaned, by Principle, from their lusts.

Milton

The centuries roll by and many names flash into glory only to sink into oblivion, but his name shines on with an intense and steady glow. He abides, even as the Alps abide, even as the sea, to which Wordsworth compared his voice. He has his audience fit though few—how fit let the names of Dryden, Marvell, Addison, Akenside, Gray, Collins, Cowper, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Tennyson, Landor and Arnold testify—Miltonians all, and poets, who in their tributes to the master of their craft have but voiced the love and praise of thousands of admirers, sincere though mute. . . . How completely four lines of Tennyson make up for misplaced facetiousness and for ignorance which is slowly being dissipated:

"O mighty-mouth'd inventor of harmonies,
O skill'd to sing of Time or Eternity,
God-gifted organ voice of England,
Milton, a name to resound for ages."

We can now read Johnson's unsympathetic life of Milton without echoing Cowper's impulsive wish to thrash the gruff Doctor's old jacket. That jacket was sufficiently dusted by Macaulay half a century later. Yes—Milton abides. —William P. Trent.

Nocturne

The golden-lipped buttercup of the Day,
Filled with nectar-dew to the brim,
Closes its petals and sleeps; all gray
Ripples the sea at the dark world's rim;
And the night-hawks whirr,
And the elm trees stir
Against the apricot-glow grown dim. . . .

—Alice E. Gillington.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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Provincetown, Massachusetts, from Town Hill

After the union of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies in 1692, Provincetown, then a part of Truro, became a fishing hamlet. (It sometimes occurs to the casual student of early days that this habit of the Pilgrims to range forth and dot their fishing stations far and wide, like the Twentieth Century millionaire with "hunting boxes out of town," is rather amusing.) In 1741 it was set off as a precinct of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Thus the name of Provincetown was easily arrived at, and with it a rather singular arrangement, which kept the title to lands in the name of the Colony instead of individuals. Those who erected dwelling houses, fish houses, and wharves within the limits of the former precinct occupied the position of mere squatters or tenants on sufferance—an anomalous condition which continued until 1893. In this way a populous village grew up, with houses, shops, churches, and schools, and yet not a single householder held any title to the land on which his building stood. When the buildings were sold and conveyed, the conveyance was in the form of a quitclaim and not a warranty. It was less than twenty-five years ago that, by a special provision of the General Court, a division of the lands was made between the township and the Commonwealth, the latter reserving to itself a large section of the unoccupied lands of the town stretching from the outskirts of the settled limits of the village to the ocean, and conveying to the town its title to the settled portion of these lands—the title which for two hundred and sixty years had belonged to the Colonial Province and the State. These province lands today are

largely sand dunes which the government is persuading beach grass to cover. . . . And now, within a decade, Provincetown has come into a new era. The automobilists, who scatter their laughter and their largest so good-naturedly from one end of the continent to another, have discovered it. It is an alluring week-end trip. One may, as Thoreau said, "stand here and put all America behind him"—not a mean achievement by any count. Besides the tourists have come flocks of summer colonists, artistic and literary folk, who live in cottages and shacks and remodeled stables and patched-up sheds; there are schools of art and other ephemeral and permanent organizations; and all summer long there is a daily boat from Boston with a troop of excursionists. But the most radical change of all is the gradual establishment of the Portuguese in the first home of our forefathers. Coming, as those original settlers came, across the ocean from the east, these smiling men and women have without any spectacular ovation, silently, persistently, inconspicuously achieved the occupation of Provincetown. . . . If you descend from the monument and walk through the streets, you will see, in a graphic exposition, the amazing preponderance of this quiet, comely race. From "Cape Cod New and Old," by Agnes Edwards.

while the Albanians had been defending their fastnesses for many generations before the Slavs of Montenegro came south of the Danube, they have never had the good fortune, or it may be the intelligence, to acquire a really powerful literary advertiser. Even Lord Byron passed them over in favor of the Greeks, though he credited the "wild Albanian kilted to his knee" with never having shown an enemy his back or broken his faith to a guest. It is unlikely that the liberation of Greece would have been obtained had it not been for the Albanian warriors who supplied the best fighting material for the insurrection. Admiral Miaoulis, the Botzaris, the Boulkazaris, and many other heroes of the beginning of the last century were Albanians or of Albanian extraction, but the modern Greek lives on the literary achievements of the ancient Hellenes, while the strong men of Albania, like their ancestors who lived before Agamemnon, are relegated to obscurity because they have no one to focus the gaze of Europe upon them.

"Byron, Finlay and a hundred others did their best to make Europe believe that the modern Greek is the true descendant of the ancient Hellenes, but none of them ever gave the Albanian credit due to him. Then the fashion changed; the Slav came to the front, and Mr. Gladstone, Lord Tennyson and his Montenegrin sonnet, Miss Irby of Serajevo and a host of writers came forward to extol the Serb and the less sympathetic but still Slavized Bulgars; with the result that the average man believes that the Slavs were the original owners of the Balkan peninsula, and that the Turks took it from them at the battle of Kosovo in 1389. The Albanian, proud and silent on his crags, without even a disastrous battle to serve as a peg for advertisement, has through the centuries asked

nothing of Europe and has been given it in ample measure. Perhaps the Greeks did not live up to the glory that was expected of them, and so slipped into the background, but it is certain that the Slavs came to the front in the mid-Victorian days, and by 1880 were the pampered children of hysterical Europe. The Slavized Bulgar is a dour, hard-working man, self-centered and unpolished, and it was a little difficult to keep up the enthusiasm on his behalf. . . . But the Serb is outwardly a pleasant and picturesque creature with a keen sense of dramatic values."

"The Serb is sympathetic in the passive sense of the word; he attracts people with his easy philosophy and his careless way of treating and looking at life. The modern Bulgar does not attract; he inspires respect, perhaps, but not affection. In racial characteristics the Serbs are akin to the western Irish, and the Bulgarians to the lowland Scotch; and the more plausible man naturally makes the more favorable impression on the passing observer. So it is that writers on the Balkans often unwittingly inspire their untraveled readers with the notion that the Serbs, now represented by the Serbians and Montenegrins, were the original owners of the Balkans, but shared the eastern part with the Bulgars, while the Turks were intruders who unjustly seized the country and are now justly surrendering it to the rightful possessors. In reality, the Albanians, or Skypetars as they are properly called, represent the original owners of the peninsula, for the Serbs did not cross the Danube until about 550 A.D., nor the Bulgars till 679 A.D., when the Skypetars had enjoyed over eleven hundred years' possession of the land, enlivened by petty tribal fights, battles with or under the Macedonian kings, and struggles with Rome."

A Letter From General Lee

J. William Jones, in his book, "The Life and Letters of Robert E. Lee," gives a letter from the General to his daughter Mildred, whose handwriting was very difficult to decipher:

My Precious Life:—

I received yesterday your letter of the 4th. We held a family council over it. It was passed from eager hand to hand, and attracted wondering eyes and mysterious looks. It produced few words, but a deal of thinking, and the conclusion arrived at, I believe unanimously, was that there was a great fund of amusement and information in it. If it could be extracted, I have, therefore, determined to put it carefully away till your re-

turn, then seize a leisure day and get you to interpret it. Your mother's commentary, in a suppressed soliloquy, was that you had succeeded in writing a wretched hand. Agnes thought it would keep this cold weather—her thoughts running on Jellies and oysters in the storeroom. But I, indignant at such aspersions upon your accomplishments, retained your epistle and read in an elevated tone an interesting narrative of travels in sundry countries, describing gorgeous scenery, hairbreadth events by flood and field, not a word of which, they declared, was in your letter. Your return I hope will prove the correctness of my version of your annals. . . . All unite in love to you. Your affectionate father, R. E. LEE.



Drawn by Louis H. Ruhl for "Cape Cod New and Old," by Agnes Edwards; Houghton Mifflin Company, publishers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1918

EDITORIALS

The League of the Fox and the Geese

COTTONOPOLIS was en fête on Thursday. The Prime Minister had come down from London to receive the freedom of the city, the great city, which even in the Seventeenth Century, before the plantations of the Southern States of America had become the great supply of the world, was famous for its cotton industries spun from materials brought from Cyprus and from Smyrna. That, however, was before one Kay had invented the fly-shuttle, and another Kay the drop-box; before Hargreaves, by a miracle of observation, had hit upon the spinning jenny, or Wyatt and Arkwright the spinning rollers; before Paul had introduced the revolving cylinder, or Crompton, the mule; or before Cartwright had finally added to all these the power-loom. The Manchester, in short, to which Mr. Lloyd George came was a very different place from that sleepy Seventeenth Century town, sunk amidst the impossible roads of Lancashire, which the Duke of Bridgewater galvanized into life with his famous canal. And there, in this new Manchester, with its magnificent town hall, its walls glowing with the famous frescoes of Madox Brown, the Prime Minister of England not only himself received the freedom of the city, not only himself spoke to the peoples of the world allied in war for the protection of the world's freedom, but received the deputations, curiously enough, from those far-off countries from which England's cotton supply once came,—from Armenia, from Palestine, and from Syria, deputations which came to lay their claims for protection, in the great settlement, before him.

To the Armenians Mr. Lloyd George made it clear that the British Empire understood how "pitiable and compelling" their cry was, and assured them that he was speaking for an Empire, which was by no means unmindful of its responsibilities for their martyred race, and which had determined to see justice done. To the Zionists he gave the assurance that the British Army, in Jerusalem, was there in fulfillment of "their historic hopes and aspirations," hopes and aspirations which, in his opinion, were "an essential corollary to the necessary enfranchisement of the oppressed peoples of the near East." Whilst, finally, he spoke to the Syrians of the hope and desire of the Government of the British Empire, that they should be free for ever from the tyranny and misrule of the Ottoman, which for six centuries had brought ruin and desolation upon their land.

Important, immensely important, as all these utterances and these solemn undertakings were, it is obvious that they depend for their fulfillment on the victory of civilization over kultur, and it is naturally, therefore, to Mr. Lloyd George's utterances on the subject of the war, that the world will turn with most interest. The Prime Minister of England, like every responsible statesman who has spoken in these latter days, made no secret of the necessity of bringing the war to a final and victorious conclusion in the field. He made no attempt to hide the machinations of Germany which are shaping themselves, at the present moment, into the greatest peace offensive she has ever indulged in. All the old arts of suggestion and mesmerism which once were used week by week, and month after month, to fill the allied peoples with discouragement and fear are now being brought to bear, once more, to fill them with false sympathy and with a pity founded on nothing but deceit. Every time that the veil which has hidden German policy from the world is rent, the world sees through the rent a tangle of dissimulation and intrigue, which tends to make it wonder if any good thing can come from beyond the Rhine. While Mr. Troelstra and Mr. Henderson prate of peace by negotiation, through the coming together of the proletariat of the world, the publication of the intrigues of the Majority Socialists, under Philip Scheidemann, and the Russian revolutionaries, under the Siamese Humpty-Dumpty, are suddenly exposed, and the world reads of how money for the dissolving of the Russian army of liberty, and the disruption of the Russian Empire, in its day of liberty, came from the Treasury of autocratic Germany, through the hands of the Majority Socialists of Germany into the hands of the revolutionaries of Petrograd.

With Prince Lichnowsky exposing the devious doings of the Wilhelmstrasse, with Dr. Mühlton tearing the mask from the face of the German people itself, it is difficult to know exactly how to describe the methods by which the defeatist elements in London and Paris, in Petrograd and Rome, are laboring to undo the work of the four years of Armageddon, and to reestablish German autocracy in a position to again involve the world in war. That, no doubt, was what led Mr. Lloyd George to insist that the indispensable condition of peace must be the power of civilization to enforce its desires in the future. Victory, in the field, he insisted, was essential to a sound peace. For the simple reason that if the Prussian military power was not broken, and if the people of Germany were not convinced that this power was broken, then the war would have been in vain, because all its horrors would remain to be repeated on even a worse scale. For this reason he asked his hearers not for one moment to be misled into the belief that the establishment of a League of Nations would be of the least avail unless power were behind that league to secure the world against the catastrophe of a league of peace joined with triumphant Prussian militarism. Such a league he described as a league of the fox and the geese. "One fox and many geese," and then, he added dryly, "many at first." Fortunately for the world, he went on to explain, the foundations of the League of Nations had long been laid. The British Empire itself was a league of free nations, the allied countries constituted a league of free nations. Any other country which was willing to stand with these might become a member of the league, nor was there anything

to prevent Germany herself, when Germany had repudiated and condemned her own perfidy, and washed her hands of military domination, from being welcomed into the league as a supporter of its intent.

When the account is finally struck, no man will be known who has done more to bring about such a league than Mr. Lloyd George himself. He found the British Empire, in the early days of the war, without the means of carrying the war to a successful end. It was he who conceived, and he who brought into existence, those marvelous war industries, without which "Kitchener's Mob" would have been cannon-fodder indeed. It is he who has made the United Kingdom throb from John o' Groats to Land's End with the whirl of the machinery which has carried the British Empire out of the dark days of the retreat from Mons, and even of von Hindenburg's terrific offensive, to the hour of the great advance. It is his spirit, which perhaps more than any other man's, has imparted to the United Kingdom the ability to live through the night of darkness, so as to welcome the sunrise of victory. For in his own words to the people of Manchester, on Thursday last, "The news is distinctly good. I mean really good."

Barges on the Big Rivers

IN RECENT years, certain cities along the Mississippi and the Missouri, notably New Orleans, St. Louis, St. Paul and Kansas City, despite many, and sometimes apparently overwhelming discouragements, have been persistent in efforts to bring about a revival of river traffic, partly as a wholesome competitive influence in interior transportation, and partly as a means of developing an external commerce. The dream that recovery of activities on the great and idle water highways of the central valley of the country could be brought about by a return to the old and romantic methods in vogue during the middle decades of the last century was long cherished, but it finally became apparent that the "floating palace," the spectacular racer with its blazing funnel, the "packet" of the sixties and seventies, even the stern-wheel type of steamboat, must be abandoned, if commerce was ever to be restored to the rivers, or if the rivers were ever to be restored to commerce.

All the palatial effects, the "grand salons," the music on the cabin deck, the calliope strains around the bend, worse than all, even the chorus singing of the roustabouts, must be done away with, and freight hauling must be made the most prosaic and practical kind of business, if the rivers were ever to obtain a reasonable share of traffic.

So people in New Orleans, St. Louis, St. Paul and Kansas City, who could see that the old order had forever passed away, and that the new order must be abreast of the times, if it were to have the slightest hope of competing with rail transportation, brought along the barge, experimented with it, improved it, and have made it a success, so far as things have gone. The barge does not make the spectacular showing of the steamboat, but it is making the river fronts of the cities mentioned, and of intermediate landings, busier than they have been before for years. New barges and new barge lines are constantly being added, and, strange to say, packets, constructed on designs conformable to the utility idea behind the barge, are being introduced into the service. The levees at New Orleans, St. Louis, and St. Paul, for long pathetically silent, are again becoming lively with the movement of freight.

The new-fashioned river boat has but one object. It is not built for pleasure or for display. It is constructed so that it can take the shallows as well as the depths; so that it can glide over the bars, skip around the snags, find the latest channels, and make as confidently toward its destination when the lookout announces three feet as when he joyously shouts "Mark twain!"

The barge plan has passed the experimental stage. Merchants are finding that many things in bulk can be moved more economically by water than by rail. The government is now in control of the railroads, and is not so foolishly jealous of the waterways as were the private railroad corporations. The rivers are coming into their own, and, here we have the exporters of the upper stretches, even of the muddy Missouri, figuring it out that they can handle many imports and exports, now carried across half the continent by rail, a great deal more economically and conveniently by way of the barge service by way of New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico.

The outlook for the revival of river traffic in the Middle West has not been so bright in a generation as it is today.

German Fiasco in Peru

LONG before the entrance of the United States into the war, Germany had begun a far-reaching and determined campaign to win the sympathies of the Peruvian Government and people to its side. Information obtained by this newspaper from Lima, in March, 1917, only about two weeks before the Congress at Washington declared war existent between the United States and Germany, was to the effect that the propaganda instituted by the Berlin Government in Lima, and throughout Peru, was "on a gigantic scale, and very systematically carried on."

German agents, the reports went on to say, were spending money right and left. Every day some of the newspapers were printing articles purporting to come from Berlin or other German centers, but actually written in Lima, and much of the misinformation contained in these articles was believed by the Peruvian populace, who preferably would have believed the opposite, had refutation of the false statements been forthcoming. At that time the attitude of the United States to the war was not receiving very serious attention. The German propagandists had proclaimed incessantly that the United States would not intervene; that, in fact, it dared not. The Peruvians were informed by Germany's spokesmen that the big republic in the north was nobody's friend but its own.

With the entrance of the United States into the conflict, the German propagandists in Peru redoubled their activities. Heretofore they had contented themselves

with covertly sneering at the United States; now they became openly malicious. In the early summer of 1917 a small newspaper, issued under pro-German auspices, and containing this announcement, was widely circulated among the Peruvians:

England has gone to war to secure the domination of the seas and mercantile domination of the world. France entered the war for vengeance; Russia and Italy for territorial expansion; and the United States, because otherwise the markets for its output of war munitions would be closed and its *casa del dolar* (chase of the dollar) among the Allies would be interfered with.

Taking this, or the substance of it, as a text, the propagandists proceeded to inform the Peruvians that Germany had been driven into the war; that she was actually on the defensive; that she alone of all the belligerents was unselfish; that with her allies she was certain to win, and that this victory would be the victory also of Peru, in the prosperity and happiness of which Germany was deeply interested.

The same game was being played in Brazil, in Argentina, in Uruguay, in Chile, and in other southern American republics. Peru felt that it would cost nothing to remain neutral; as far as it could see, Germany was the only nation that seemed to be particularly concerned about winning its friendship. And so matters drifted for a while. Suddenly Germany began to show her hand. The case of the Peruvian ship Lorton, sunk by a German submarine, opened the eyes of the Lima Government. As early as Aug. 24 Peru, disappointed by Germany's answer to its demand for an explanation and reparation, was ready to break off relations. The message of the President of Peru to Congress indorsed the attitude of the United States in entering the war, and, in relation to President Wilson's war address, said:

Peru, which in all its acts of international life, had endeavored to incorporate these principles of justice in the judicial and political relations of the American people; Peru, which in a war not far back, sacrificed for these ideals the blood of its sons, the richness of its treasures and the hopes of its future, cannot be indifferent to the words of President Wilson, and adheres once more to his noble purposes.

Meanwhile, the pro-German propagandists relaxed none of their efforts to prevent Peru from breaking with Berlin. Promises of satisfaction for any harm done in the Lorton case and in other cases, were freely given. They sounded hollow, and on Oct. 6, 1917, Francisco Tudela, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru, handed to the German representative in Lima his passports, simultaneously recalling the Peruvian minister in Berlin.

This news was received with bitterness in Germany. Great hopes had been entertained concerning the success of the disreputable diplomacy pursued in dealing with southern American republics, and one after another they were falling away. It was all due, of course, to Entente influence. But the propaganda continued. The purpose now was to prevent Peru from declaring war. But Peru became more and more restive under the shallow patronage of a nation which it had come to despise. Failing to obtain anything like reasonable satisfaction for outrages upon its vessels, the Peruvian Government, on June 14, 1918, ordered the seizure of all German shipping in its harbors. These interned ships, six steamers and four sailing vessels, totaling more than 25,000 registered tons, under an agreement signed by representatives of the Lima and Washington governments, have just been turned over to the United States.

This is in defiance of threats repeatedly made by Berlin, but, more than that, it is in contemptuous disregard of the time, talent, and money which Germany has been spending upon its propaganda in Peru since August, 1914. Peru spurns Berlinese professions of friendship, as have Brazil, Uruguay, and a group of the smaller but not less conscious southern republics.

An Old-Time Fair

THE fair always appeared at the same date and at the same place in the particular town, each year, in obedience to some mysterious calendar that probably never got into print, but that, nevertheless, was perfectly well known to the show-folk. No one knew exactly, or cared exactly, whence these showmen and show women came. They seemed to comprise a veritable peripatetic army, whose whole duty was to travel from one end of Great Britain to the other and entertain and instruct less fortunate people. Judging from the glaring posters on their wagons, but more particularly from the huge paintings which adorned their show-fronts, they had traveled to the uttermost parts of the earth, in order to find the subjects for their "unique and refined entertainment," and been rewarded by the patronage of most of the crowned heads of Europe and the presidents of the American republics. They rode for the most part in showy caravans, adorned with pictures and neat little white curtains drawn across little windows, and topped by smoking chimneys. Or they drove wagons piled with properties, or vans the front ends of which could be let down and transformed into an imposing show front, while the opposite end could be mysteriously elongated, and lo! there sprang into being, within the space of a few minutes, a long, tubular rifle gallery!

The news of the arrival of the first wagon, or the first gilded caravan, or of the setting up of the first tent pole, the sure sign and symbol of the coming of the annual fair, was always a source of intense interest and expectancy to the young generation in the town. Straggling detachments of boys and girls would soon be moving toward the fair ground to get first impressions of the pleasures to come.

And when the opening day of the fair had actually arrived, or better still, when the day of days, which was market day, had come, and the grounds were packed with people, and one had already "done" the circus twice, watched the gorgeous street procession of "lords and ladies" and howdahed elephants, and had almost beggared oneself for the sake of seeing the "greatest wild-beast show in the world, with the only live gorilla in captivity," at feeding time, which of course was the most expensive time, there was nothing to do but to go through the fair once more. The last penny for that day had been spent, it was true, but one might have the good fortune to come

across, in some corner or byway of the fair, the awesome person who "ate fire," or the wonderful man who lifted heavy weights like toys, or "swallowed swords."

Never, so it seemed, could there be so much for one to do or to enjoy; never could there be again, or anywhere else, so much delight as was crowded into those avenues of noise by day and noise and flaming naphtha lights by night, where a dozen brazen bands played simultaneously, a dozen organs screamed and trumpeted and a dozen big drums banged from the steps of the shows; where hundreds of rattles rattled; and stentorian voices bellowed to the crowds to patronize this and to look at that.

That the old-time fair was always sure to be much the same, year after year, did not detract from its gorgeousness or fascination in the eyes of those youthful patrons who had been "saving up" for weeks to enjoy its prospective delights. Yet it is true that, as time went past, something of the charm of the fair went with it. The "kings" and "queens" seemed to be less royal, the gold more tinsel, the colors more garish, the noise more apparent, the music more cacophonous, and the show people less interesting. Then it was that the interest lagged, disillusion crept in, and at last the fair ceased to attract. It had, indeed, become a very ordinary thing.

Notes and Comments

THE apparent present disposition of Mexico to alter, modify, revise, and otherwise render innocuous her oil laws would seem primarily to indicate two things, first, that late news from the war fronts has interest for her; second, that she believes it to be, at least approximately, reliable. Mexico would be much more admirable, however, if she were less of a weather vane.

THE opinion generally held of the Crown Prince, at any rate outside Germany, is certainly different from that which has recently been published in The Forum by Capt. Edward Lyell Fox. Since Captain Fox lived in Berlin for many years before the war, his verdict is worth hearing. It is essential, in these days, to make no mistakes in computations of the actors in the world's drama. This is how Captain Fox describes the heir to the Kaiser's throne:

"THE Crown Prince is clever—amazingly so. His face does not show it. He has been caricatured to represent a rabbit. There is no denying that his features look weak. He has often been photographed grinning in a silly way; but the grin can be sinister too. For Friedrich Wilhelm is one of the most dangerous and sinister men in the world. . . . Because of his skill as an actor, because of his ruthless ideas on divine right, because of his recklessness, of his lack of religious fear—which fear his father has—the Crown Prince is a much more dangerous man than the Kaiser."

How many Washingtons are there in the American army? The question is suggested by a statement, made in the press, that the descendants of General Washington's brother, Colonel John Augustine Washington, are well represented in the present war. Mr. Lawrence Washington has several sons in the army, and so has his sister. There are a few other Washingtons, also, serving in a military or naval capacity, but who are connected with another branch of the family. It would be interesting to have some details of the existing English branch and its military record. For several years before the war, there used to be a genial and popular clergyman who acted as chaplain of one of the English churches on the Lake of Como, and who, as head of the English Washingtons, was well known to English visitors to that part of Italy.

THERE is talk, in England, of making do this winter, in the matter of fuel, with the help of peat. If peat should come at all into general use, it may solve another difficulty, that of the shortage of matches. There is a story, told by Sir Herbert Maxwell, of how he and a friend, being out in a storm in the Highlands, took refuge in a cottage and asked the goodwife to make them some cakes for lunch. There seemed nothing on the hearth but a little white peat-ash, but, blowing it on one side, glowing embers were revealed. Asked by Sir Herbert's friend how long her fire had been alight she astonished him by answering, "It's just seven and twenty year come Martinmas since Rob an' me came to this hoose, an' the fire's never been out syn-syne."

THE women of the United States, figuratively speaking, are pouring platinum jewelry into the United States Assay Office. Scores of packages containing platinum rings, chains, scarf pins, and so on, together with quantities of discarded platinum technical instruments, are being received daily. Like abstinence from motor spins on Sunday, and the saving of peach stones and fruit pits, this latest exhibition of a popular intention to do everything possible toward the winning of the war counts as much, in the summing up of the nation's morale, as the successful operation of a draft.

THE United States Government is looking for mayors for the towns which it is establishing for the housing of munition workers. No offense is meant, but the department specifically charged with the duty of finding mayors capable of conducting communities such as the government feels like being responsible for have made it as clear as delicacy will permit that the kind of mayors too often chosen by municipal electorates in the United States will not do.

IN WEST TEXAS is being developed what is thought to be the greatest oil and gas field in the world, and all of Texas is seriously planning so to control this area that it shall not pass into the hands of exploiters or speculators. If the oil and gas fields in the public domain had been conserved, as they should have been even in these latter years, the United States Fuel Administration would not now be taking hints from 26 Broadway, New York, as to when and where gasoline should be saved. It was only yesterday, so to speak, that Congress wanted to give away the oil lands of California that they might be developed, and of course controlled, in private interest.